MAINE FARMER

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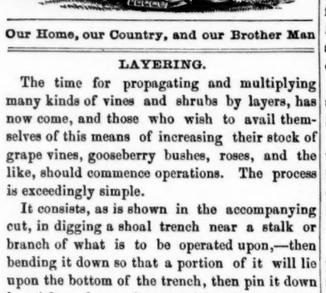
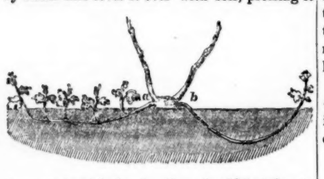


Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

LAYERING.

The time for propagating and multiplying many kinds of vines and shrubs by layers, has now come, and those who wish to avail themselves of this means of increasing their stock of grape vines, gooseberry bushes, roses, and the like, should commence operations. The process is exceedingly simple.

It consists, as is shown in the accompanying cut, in digging a shoal trench near a stalk or branch of what is to be operated upon,—then bending it down so that a portion of it will lie upon the bottom of the trench, then pin it down by sticks and cover it over with soil, pressing it



down moderately hard. Care should be taken to keep the soil a little moist. In some plants it will hasten the starting out of roots—to draw a knife across the under side, cutting through the alburnum or sharp wood, and if this cut be just below a bud it will be better.

Grape vines are very easily propagated in this way. A long limb which has side branches, may be thus covered up, letting the side branches remain above the earth, and the intervals between them covered over with soil.

Roots will then push out of the covered part. At the close of the season the vine may be cut up, and each side branch thus becomes a separate and independent vine. Gooseberries should be immediately attended to, as their growing season does not extend so late into the fall as many other shrubs. Raspberries and blackberries can also be thus multiplied, by bending down the branches that have started this year.

If you wish to obtain any plant rooted in a flower pot or box, draw the branch or stem through the hole in the bottom of the pot, and fill in with soil pressed down and kept moist. The plant after it has become rooted can then be cut from the parent stem, and you have it already rooted suitable to be kept or transplanted as you may desire.

Branches of large trees have sometimes been thus rooted, by building a box around them, filling it with soil, and fastening a vessel of water above, which must be so arranged and adjusted as to drop the water slowly upon the soil to keep it moist.

This should be done early in the season, as the operation of throwing out rootlets is slower in such cases than when fastened in the earth itself. In the illustration above, D represents a single layer, and A a compound one, from which, by dividing, a number of single ones can be obtained.

SMALL TURNIPS FOR GEESE.

The custom of sowing turnips in England, to be eaten off the ground by sheep and cattle during their mild and open winters, has been the means of not only increasing the amount of mutton and beef for the support of the people of that country, but also of enriching the farmers who have practised it. In this country, it cannot be done to that extent and in the same manner, because of the severity of our winters. Even if we had no deep snows covering the face of the earth during the winter—so deep that the cattle cannot burrow through it, the temperature of the weather, sometimes 20 deg. below zero, would lock them into the soil so strong that no animal power could get them out. They can be eaten off in the fall before the ground freezes.

We mentioned in a former volume the success of a "slip-shod" experiment that we tried, which proved very profitable to a flock of geese we had. Turnips and buckwheat were sown together, but they were sown so thickly, that, after the buckwheat had been taken off, they shaded each other, and consequently grew very small, and were considered not worth gathering. Some geese that we had discovered them, and on the principle that to the discoverers belongs the possession, they stepped in and commenced biting and devouring them. Seeing that they eat them very greedily, we left them to enjoy the rights of squatter sovereignty, and to gather the turnips in their own way and manner. This they did eagerly and industriously every day. The crop lasted them until cold weather came, when they made a finish of them just before the ground shut up for winter.

The hint to be taken by this, is—that if those who have geese would about this time sow a piece of ground with turnip seed they would afford in the fall a good pasturage for their flock and put them in good condition for winter, or for being more completely fattened by a little extra feeding before Thanksgiving or Christmas.

For the Maine Farmer.

BEANS FOR POULTRY.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps it may not be generally known, that beans are good food for hens, and with the addition of a little meal, cause them to lay abundantly.

For a year or two past, there has been a large quantity of bad beans, which have to be sorted out from the good, to render the latter saleable. Now, of these bad beans we take about four quarts, boil them well, and mix with three pints of meal, and when cool, feed to our hens, and we find that they richly repay for all the trouble.

Whether it is some peculiar properties of the beans, or, what it is, that causes them to lay—not knowing—I couldn't say. But we know by experience, that they do lay abundantly; and also know that they are very fond of the mixture,

C. F. Dunn.

Litchfield, July 31, 1858.

DRIED POTATOES AND OTHER ROOTS.

It has been a question, whether potatoes, which we all know will not keep over the summer succeeding that in which they grow, could not be dried so as to be preserved with all the elements held so as to be put in use at any time required, and so kept good for years. This matter has also been a subject of experiment, and some five or six years ago, it was announced that some French experimenter had succeeded in doing it, and subsequently, some patents have been taken out in France for modes of effecting this project.

The mode said to be adopted in the first named announcement, was that of a French gentleman in embalming dead bodies.

The process consisted in washing and then dividing or cutting the potatoes into slices, and placing them in an apparatus into which dried or warm air is driven by machinery, until they have parted with all moisture and become perfectly dry.

If further experience should prove that this process is sufficient it cannot fail to prove serviceable to the community. The farmer, if he have a surplus of potatoes or any other roots, can put them through the drying process, and then pack them away to be used when most needed. Seamen can take on board quantities of them for long voyages, without fear of their spoiling.

As the water, or moisture, is all that is driven off, it can be very easily restored again by soaking the substance in warm water, when it can be cooked as if it were just harvested.

For the Maine Farmer.

GOOD COWS AND A GOOD OFFER.

Mr. Editor:—My attention has lately been called to the subject indicated in the title of this article, by an account of a cow owned in Massachusetts, near the city of Boston. She is of the Durham breed, perfectly white, of large size, and fine form. Her owner can take a high price for her, but declines selling, as she is very profitable to him, yielding, for milk sold, about $180 a year, besides supplying his own family with milk and butter.

Her milk is very rich, and till within four weeks of her calving the present season, four quarts a day were taken from her, and it was very difficult drying her up. I do not know how she is fed. So much for the Massachusetts cow.

It is not long since, (within a year I think,) that I saw in your paper an account of a cow owned in this State, from whose milk was produced in the limits of a single year, 426 lbs. of butter. I wrote to you to inquire the price at which the cow could be bought, and you kindly and promptly ascertained the amount, and also gave some other information respecting her. I would have purchased her but that she was farrow that season, and was ten years old. This cow, the article referred to stated, had only good pasture feed in summer, and good hay in winter.

I have lived in this State a little more than 5 years, and have owned in that time about 20 cows. I have paid from $25 to $120 for a cow, and have had some pretty good animals, but no *three* of all of them were worth, for dairy purposes, either of those named above. If I was a rich man I could afford to keep poor cattle, perhaps; as I am not, I am very desirous to obtain better dairy stock than I have yet owned, and will, therefore, make, through your paper, the following offer: I own, in the city of Boston, 4 small two story houses, very pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, all let at *low* rent to respectable tenants. The lots are 24 by 75 feet; the houses cost me a few years since, about $1350 each, and have been kept in decent repair. Now, Sir, I will give to any person a choice of either one of those houses, for 6 cows, equal in quality to either of the two I have mentioned. I will give a warrantee deed, and immediate possession, and will require only two cows the present season, two more on the 20th of May next year, and the remaining two on the 20th of May the following year. They must not be farrow, nor more than 7 years old at the time delivered to me; nor such as have been kept high, that is on provender or better feed than farmers usually give their cows. They must be perfectly healthy, and of good temper and habits, in every respect.

Yours, &c., Homestead.

Brunswick, July 1858.

Note. If any one is disposed to close with the above offer of our correspondent, we will furnish him with his address. [Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

WAR WITH WITCHGRASS.

Mr. Editor:—After a series of desperate struggles with this species of grass, which is so difficult to exterminate from our fields, I am determined to show fight. In the meantime, new missiles should be invented, and all the modern appliances of war got in readiness for a general assault, to eradicate it from our hoe-fields.

I have a field containing four acres, which is absolutely infested with this species of grass. Experiments have been tested in several ways. It seems almost impossible to subdue it by hoeing. The best way I have to get rid of it is, after plowing, in the fall, to gather up the sods containing the roots into small piles. These piles will soon become fermented by internal heat, and consequently a good part of the roots are subdued. Some contend that cropping the soil, reducing it to a low state, and pasturing it two or three years, will destroy many of its roots. I hope some one who may have had more experience in this matter will give information concerning the best way to subdue this grass.

Bethel, Aug. 1, 1858. A. C., Jr.

A Yankee among the Ayrshires. Our old friend, Sanford Howard, editor of the Boston Cultivator, arrived sometime since, in England, whither he was sent by the Mass. Ag. Society, to purchase stock for them. He is now in Ayrshire (Scotland), examining Ayrshires, Galloways, and West Highland cattle, and occasionally taking a look at the scenes made classic by the genius of Burns. His letters, in the Cultivator, are very interesting to us.

Currant Ice Water. Press the juice from ripe currants; strain it clear; to one pint of juice put nearly a pound of loaf sugar. When wanted for use, put to it ice water enough to make a pleasant drink. Grate nutmeg over, and serve. Or, it may be frozen like ice cream; for this, it should be sweet and rich.

CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS.

We present a table of the Shows and Fairs to be held in this State, the coming fall, and would feel greatly obliged to the Secretaries of the different Societies for the information necessary to complete it.

Androscoggin, at Lewiston,	Oct. 5, 6, 7
Aroostook, at ———	
Bangor Hort. Society, at Bangor,	
Cumberland, at ———	
East Somerset, at Hartland,	Oct. 6, 7.
Franklin, at Farmington Centre,	
Hancock, at Ellsworth,	Oct. 12, 13.
Kennebec, at Readfield,	
Lincoln, at Jefferson,	Oct. 12, 13, 14.
North Aroostook, at Presque Isle,	Oct. 6, 7.
North Franklin, at ———	
North Kennebec, at Waterville,	
North Penobscot, at Lee Village,	Oct. 13, 14.
North Somerset, at Solon,	Oct. 13, 14.
Oxford, at So. Paris,	Oct. 5, 6, 7.
Penobscot, at ———	
Penobscot and Aroostook Union, at ———	
Piscataquis, at ———	
Sagadahoc, at Topsham, ———	
Somerset, at Skowhegan,	Sept. 28, 29, 30.
South Kennebec, at Gardiner,	Oct. 12, 13, 14.
Waldo, at Belfast,	
Washington, at ———	
West Oxford, at ———	
West Penobscot, at ———	
West Somerset, at Anson,	Oct. 6, 7.
York, at Saco,	Oct. 12, 13.

CURRANT WINE.

We present one more receipt for making currant wine, which we copy from the Massachusetts Ploughman, the editor of which paper has tested a sample of it, and remarks:—

"With our limited experience in regard to wine tasting, we must declare the White Dutch superior to any wine from the old countries. As Mr. C. states, this wine is rather sweeter than it should be, since he used two and a half pounds to a gallon instead of two. But it is a most nice and delicate wine as clear and as white as the best water. We like Mr. C.'s mode of corking—that is, as soon as the first fermentation will permit, no stirring of any kind, or racking off, should be permitted. Let the juice stand on the lees if you would have the liquor lively."

The following is the receipt, given by J. W. C., of Framingham, Mass.:—

"I made a very nice wine, last season, from the White Dutch Currant. Viz: To 2 gallons of juice I added 4 gallons water and 15 lbs. white crushed sugar—put it in a glass demijohn corking it tight as soon as the fermentation permitted. It was opened in May last, and I found it clear, delicious and sprightly (though rather too sweet) resembling in many respects some of the best qualities of the French white wines.

The white Dutch currant is much less acid than the common Red, and the wine from it is free from that hardness so difficult to modify in the latter.

Should any of your readers have the white currant and feel disposed to make wine, I would recommend the above proportions of juice and water with only 2 pounds of good white sugar to the gallon. The cask or glass should be put in a cool cellar and not disturbed until it is ready for use, in eight or ten months."

DON'T NEGLECT THE GRAPE VINES.

If our readers have given heed to our monthly hints on this subject, they have already begun the summer pruning of their grapes. They have rubbed off the superfluous shoots which often spring from a single joint, leaving only one to grow and that the strongest. And as numerous rampant suckers have sprung up around the stump of the vine, they have pulled them off, unless it so happened that they wanted a new shoot or two to supply the place of some defective branches. At present, then, their vines are not a mass of wild, ungoverned foliage, but the canes are just numerous enough, and so laid in as to well cover the trellis, and yet afford light and air to the leaves and fruit.

As the berries attain to the size of large shot, remember to pinch off the shoots two or three joints beyond the fruit. This will check the flow of sap and the formation of unnecessary wood, and will throw the forces of the vine into the clusters. After a little while, the buds below will push again. Let them grow an inch or two, and then give them a second pinching, and even a third, if necessary. By the time this last application has been made, growth will cease, and the grapes will begin to ripen.

If it is your object to get the greatest possible number of grapes, let the clusters all grow, large and small. But if you wish to grow only the best possible fruit, then take off the smaller clusters, here and there, all over the vines, and the clusters remaining will get all the food they need to develop themselves handsomely. It may cost you a slight struggle to throw away so many bunches; but if you mean to surprise your friends next September and October, with some splendid fruit, or if it is your ambition to carry off the prizes at the approaching Fairs, then don't hesitate between quantity and quality. And further, after you have fixed upon a lot of superior clusters in different parts of the vines, go over them carefully with the sharp-pointed scissors made for the purpose, and nip out all the small or diseased berries, so that those remaining can swell to larger and more uniform size. If you are a bungler, you will prick some of the fairest and best berries, and do more harm than good. After the grapes have begun to color, do not handle them, as you will thereby rub off the *bloom* from the fruit, which is one of their chief attractions. [American Agriculturist.

Paint with Singular Preservative Qualities. By subjecting eight parts, by weight, of linseed oil, and one part of sulphur to a temperature of two hundred and ninety-eight deg., in an iron vessel, a species of paint, possessing singular preservative qualities, is produced. Applied to the surface of a building, with a brush, it effectually keeps out air and moisture, prevents deposits of soot and dirt, and preserves the beauty of the stone, wood, or brickwork to which it is applied. [Staffordshire Advertiser.

The Sex of Eggs. According to Monsieur Genin, a French servant, the sex of eggs can be distinguished. All eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller end, while female eggs are equally smooth at both extremities.

A DAY AT THE ASTOR HOUSE FARM.

One of the institutions of New York is the Astor House Farm, located in Union, N. J. about seven miles from that city. It is owned by Mr. Devlin, the son-in-law of Gen. Stetson, who generously fitted up his farm for the exclusive use of the Astor House, conducted by his father-in-law, convinced that it would pay him well; and the result has more than realized his expectations. The ride to it over the Hoboken ferry, is one of the finest in all this region. The scenery is exquisite—the road is in excellent order. New Jersey is one of the best farming States in the Union, and the evidence of thrift and high culture meet one on all sides.

Once on the farm the cattle attract the attention of the visitor. The stable is on a novel plan and ingeniously fitted for the purpose of its erection. Fifty cows stand before you all in a row, and the reputed taste of the host of the Astor is not lessened by the appearance of these cattle. The stables are sweet and clean as a dairy. These cows are fed on the sweetest hay and the best of meal, and are groomed daily as a horse would be, and roam in clover fields all the summer. They are fed on cotton meal. By the invention of a gentleman whose name I do not recollect, the fuse has been taken from the cotton seed, and the meal makes the best food for cows, better than linseed, corn meal or any other. The cotton meal goes to milk first, then to meat, and lastly to fat. From these cows four hundred quarts of milk a day are carried into the Astor for the use of the guests. The cows are milked at 3 o'clock each morning, and the milk reaches the Astor in the cool of the day, and from the milk taken at night, twenty-five quarts of pure cream are sent in also for the daily use of the house. An ice house of a novel arrangement, with ventilators and a cooling chamber, receives the milk and vegetables. Milk can be kept sweet a week, and fruit for a long time. In these days days of swill milk and terror, such a dairy as meets the eye here is a welcome sight.

Next we come to the piggery. An immense building, cruciform in shape, with a cupola like an academy, indicates where the pork of the Astor House is raised. Here six hundred hogs are annually raised for the slaughter. Each hog has his parlor, his yard and sleeping apartment to himself, while being corn fed and ready for the market. Attached to the house are seven acres of land, dotted with small houses, into which the pigs may run and be safe, and here the broods luxuriate on hill and dale, heat and shade. A railroad car runs from the house where the food is cooked to the pens, and the food is trundled in on the track, and by a simple contrivance, all the hogs are compelled to wait till the food is served before they can help themselves. The swill from the Astor House is taken away before daylight each day, so no one is annoyed. A cart perfectly tight stands in the yard of the Astor House all day and receives all that is placed in it. Another, its fellow complete, is driven in at early morn, all sweet and clean, and the full one is taken out and the empty one left in its place.

This swill is taken to the farm, and in an immense vat is cooked for the swine. In the process, all the fat and grease that rises is taken off. Gen. Stetson has kept the Astor House twenty-one years next July. The swill from the house has been sold and removed for the sum of $500 per year. The farm has made this discovery, that the grease that rises from the food of the hogs, independent of the food, is worth annually the sum of $3600. Pigs noble and plebeian are here; pigs English, pigs Chinese, and pigs Siamese. A smoke house completes the porkery of the farm. A man is employed to take care of this department—he does nothing else—and a house and grounds are given to him.

Next we advance to the poultry house—probably the most perfect in the land. The building is 240 feet long, and is of two stories. The "roost" is divided into four apartments; the roost frames are sassafras, to keep out vermin; apartments for laying, setting, &c., are in great perfection. A perfect system is adopted; each setting hen is removed, and her nest cleansed each day, and at regular intervals she is compelled to take an airing. About 2000 eggs per day are ready for this house, and with the system of warming the building, the hens lay in the dead of winter, and fresh eggs can be had at any one season of the year as well as another. Attached to the hen house are seven acres of land, carefully inclosed, where the chickens and their associates have the "liberty of the yard." Each hen with a brood has a house in the field exclusively her own, and each day the house is removed, as that removal makes the rats and other vermin think it is a trap, and so they keep out of it. Here 30,000 poultry are raised a year. The chicken department is under the charge of a gentleman, trained in England under Lord Northup, and the fifteen years' experience in the old country is well used here. The lofty hall over the roost is devoted to the final feeding of capons for the table. Each of the 2000 fat capons, that are to be honored with a revolution on the spit of the Astor House kitchen, have here their final preparation on the "corn of the land." Here, also, is to be placed an incubator, of the newest model, where, by the means of hot water, chickens are cheated into life, and after they come out, they are clapped into another machine, called "the mother," where, for the second time, they are awfully deceived with the idea that they are under the motherly care of an old hen. Six hundred eggs can be hatched at one time, and the total of chickens that will probably see life under this novel method, is not far from 12,000 per year.

The turkey yard comes next, from which 300 turkeys per year come forth. And then an immense tract—five acres—watered by a running brook, eminently suggestive of trout, is called "Duckville," in which the ducks and geese in countless numbers, are fattened for the table. Besides, there are acres of strawberries which are picked at the rate of one cent per basket; and a good picker can realize one dollar per day. All the luxuries of the hotheds, all the flowers, fine herbs, celery, grapes, pears and apples that may be needed for the table—with acres of potatoes, corn, beets, and all the roots used for food, grow on the farm. Hay in vast quantities, and beef, fattening in the stalls, meet the eye.

At the head of this model farm stands Major Fornet, who was Kossuth's Chief Engineer; and the condition of the farm indicates that he is as able in the ploughed as in the "tenanted field." Sixteen men, four horses, two stout mules, an overseer of the poultry, geese, hogs, each man with a house to reside in, a general overseer under Major Fornet, complete the working force of the farm.

It is the centre of general attraction. The setting down among the staid old farmers of Jersey, who for centuries have done their farming after the good old fashion, of such a system of agriculture as the Astor House farm displays, and with such tremendous results—the idea of feeding animals, keeping them warm and clean, not only having good light barns, pens and houses, but actually warming them with coal, so as to be really comfortable for a man, produced at first ridicule, then surprise and astonishment, and then imitation. The farm is visited by all persons for miles around; and when Major Fornet shall have had time to perfect his plans, arrange the strawberry bed of acres of ground, bring out his fruit, set up his bone mills, and complete fully his various houses and villages in which the tribes under his charge reside and grow fat, it will be one of the greatest attractions to all who love successful farming, system and beauty in arrangement, and splendid scenery; and as the ride towards it is one of the best in all this region, it will attract great attention; and the eminent success of this experiment will probably induce many other hotels. It costs not far from ten thousand dollars per year to work this farm. The fruits of the farm, at the lowest estimate, are not less than fifty thousand dollars per year, besides the attraction that must attend a hotel that in the centre of such a city as New York can guaranty to its guests such milk, cream, eggs, poultry, pork, and vegetables that grow under the eye of the host, and are watched as carefully as the ledger or the cash in the safe.

[Cor. of Boston Journal.

A CHEAP FEED FOR SWINE.

Happening to call upon a lady a few days since, not a milliner shop one, but a well educated one, who knows what it is to grapple with the practical duties of life in the kitchen and the parlor equally, and who now is compelled to provide for her orphaned children,—I saw in her kitchen a new mode of providing food for a pig. She had caused a large boiler to be filled with weeds which her little boys had pulled up about the premises, for she superintends a small farm, and these were being boiled. More were added from time to time, till the whole kettle was filled with well boiled greens. These, when done, were taken out with a pie slice and well cut up. A little bran and the slops from the kitchen were added and fed to the pig. She remarked that he seemed to like the feed and thrive on it. The boiled weeds were, she thought, worth as much as the same bulk of boiled potatoes. Of course, I waited on the pig while at dinner, and found both an appetite and rotundity that would do credit to a candidate for city aldermanship.

This was a new feed to me, and the experiment seemed successful. It can be no more work to boil the weeds than potatoes, and if they answer, any farmer has weeds enough about his premises to save not a little in raising his swine, besides benefiting his land, by boiling them up.

[Correspondence N. E. Farmer.

Interesting Experiment—Economy of Wood on Railroads. We learn that an experiment was made at the Androscoggin Railroad a short time since, to test the quantity of wood consumed in the movement of trains. On each of three successive days, the engine, by accurate measurement, moved an ordinary train at the usual speed, one hundred and eighteen miles with one cord of wood. The greatest economy of fuel ever before attained, that we have heard of, was one hundred and ten miles to the cord. The ordinary consumption is one cord to from thirty-five to forty miles, and on some roads the average is not thirty miles to the cord. The result of this experiment seems to indicate a point to which attention in railroad economy may be well directed. The running expenses of railroads are so large that every opportunity for economy should be carefully studied, and every possible mode for lessening them should be adopted. We are informed that the average consumption of wood on the above road has been for weeks only one cord to some eighty miles of trains runs.

Preparation of Soil for Flowers. People do not always consider that good fresh, well-mixed, pulverized soil is as necessary for the fullest development of flowers, in all their beauty and fragrance, as for the production of fruits and vegetables. Fresh soil made of sods, compost, etc., is perhaps, the best for upland plants. The native locality of our finest flowers is usually in a deep cool soil, (not cold and clammy,) partially shaded by surrounding plants; and such a soil they always love. We have seen the bloom of a plant increased double in size and number by an addition of fresh soil to the roots, and a sharp heading in of the branches—roses particularly so. All flowers indeed, when branching, require the knife as well as the compost heap, to develope their beauties in perfection.

[Am. Agriculturist.

The Toad. Like all the reptiles the toad changes its skin, but the cast envelope is never found,-although those of the serpents are common enough. The reason why it is not found is this: the toad is an economical animal, and does not choose that so much substance should be wasted. So after the skin has been entirely thrown off, the toad takes its old coat in its two fore-paws, and dexterously rolls it, and pats it, and twists it, until the coat has been formed into a ball. It is then taken between the paws, pushed into the mouth, and swallowed at a gulp like a big pill. The tadpole does the same.

Maine Free Stone. The Eastport Sentinel says that acording to present prospects Maine can supply us with free-stone, and of a quality superior to that heretofore brought into the State from abroad. The Portland Mining Company are about to commence operations in a free-stone quarry in Perry, specimens of which have been examined by competent judges, and by them said to be an excellent quality.

THE PATH THROUGH THE CORN.

Wavy and bright in the summer air—
Like a quiet sea when the wind blows fair,
And its roughest breath has scarcely curled
The green highway to an unknown world—
Soft whispers passing from shore to shore,
Like a heart content—yet desiring more;
Who feels forlorn,
Wandering thus on the path through the corn?

A short space since, and the dead leaves lay
Corrupting under the hedgerow gray:
Nor hum of insect, nor voice of bird
O'er the desolate field was ever heard;
Only at eve the pallid snow
Blushed rose-red in the red sun-glow:
Till, one blest morn,
Shot up into life the young green corn.

Small and feeble, slender and pale,
It bent its head to the winter gale,
Hearkened the wren's soft note of cheer,
Scarcely believing spring was near;
Saw chestnuts bud out and campions blow,
And daisies mimic the vanished snow,
Where it was born,
On either side of the path through the corn.

The corn—the corn—the beautiful corn,
Rising wonderful, morn by morn,
First, scarce as high as a fairy's wand,
Then just in reach of a child's wee hand,
Then growing, growing—tall, green and strong,
With the voice of the harvest in its song,
While in fond scorn
The lark out-carols the murmuring corn.

Oh, strange, sweet path, formed day by day,
How, when, and wherefore—tongue cannot say,
No more than of life's strange paths we know
Whither they lead us, or why we go,
Or whether our eyes shall ever see
The wheat in the ear, or the fruit on the tree
Yet—who is forlorn?
Heaven, that watered the furrows, will ripen the corn.

GREEN CORN FODDER.

If the season, thus far, has been, or should continue to be so favorable to pasturage, as not to require the feeding of the corn sowed for feeding green to milch cows, it will be well to husband all of it for Winter forage. It will retain its saccharine and nutritious qualities until it gets into the ear, and should not be cut for Winter feeding until that time. The chief trouble is to cure it, as it requires several sunny days to dry, and then, bound in small bundles, to mow away in the barn. Indeed, it is difficult, under almost any circumstances, to cure it sufficiently to store away *by itself*, without heat or moulding. We would, therefore recommend that it be packed away in layers of dry straw, or hay, which will receive its imparting dampness and flavor, and make such straw or hay partake of the odor of the corn itself. For calving cows, or lambing ewes in late Winter, or early Spring, this corn fodder, if tender and well cured, is a favorite food, promoting both flesh and milk.

If *stoutly* grown, it should be made fine in the cutting box, and lightly sprinkled with mill feed, or corn meal finely ground, thus affording a more easily digested food than if fed whole in the stalk or sheaf. Calves, and colts, and lambs, the first Winter after weaning, will live well upon it, and their improved appearance in the Spring will test its value as a forage. By all means, let the corn fodder, *of all kinds*, be saved—and that too, before it gets too ripe. [American Agriculturist.

Trinidad. This small island, situated off the coast of South America, not far from the mouth of the river Orinoco, has long been noted for the production of a superior kind of coffee; but it is now about to enter the commercial world in a far more important way. Beds of coal, sulphur, and good ochre, have recently been found there. Asphaltum, petroleum, gypsum, good lime, a compact sandstone, and clay suitable for bricks, have been known for some time, and all that was wanted was the coal, to aid in their productive development. There is also every reason to believe that gold is to be found in some of the northern streams. An American firm has recently established itself at the famous Pitch Lake, and erected works, now nearly completed (they make the crude oil already), for the extraction and refining of oil from the asphalt—the supply of which is, no doubt, practically inexhaustible. With regard to the coal, there are seams of eighteen to forty feet, and one measuring, horizontally, the enormous width of one hundred and twenty-one feet—a veritable quarry. The Mining Chronicle gives the above information, and, should it be true, this discovery will be a most valuable acquisition to the maritime world. A coaling station has long been wanted in this locality, and it would seem that Trinidad will be able to fill the vacancy.

A Thirty-Six Year Old Horse. Gen. Wm. P. Riddle of this city has a horse which he bought twenty-eight years ago, when he was eight years old. He is white, weighs about 1000 lbs., and is in better condition than many of his juniors. His teeth are so good he fills himself plump with hay, was never sick and never was lame. He can take a gait of five miles an hour, and follow it, up hill and down, over the roughest road in New Hampshire. Although he is now thirty-six years old, he seems likely to live for many years to come. [Manchester Mirror.

Ventilating Hay Stacks. The British farmers have a method of ventilating their hay, oat and barley stacks, which we may frequently adopt with advantage; and in stacking cornstalks, it would be always beneficial. They fill a large bag, 3½ feet high, and 20 inches in diameter, with straw, and place it vertically in the centre of the stack, putting the barley, oats or hay, whichever it may happen to be, around it. As the stack rises, they lift the bag; and so on to the top. In this way, there is a chimney formed in the center of the rick of hay, into which the steam or gases generated find their way, and escape readily.

Steam Carriages on Common Roads. Some interesting experiments with a new carriage designed to run on common roads, were made on the 10th, a few miles from London. A vehicle, known as Bray's Patent tooth-traction Wheel Steam Carriage, was loaded with 16 tons 7 cwt. of machinery from Penn's factory, at Greenwich, and this novel locomotive proceeded through the streets of Greenwich to Woolwich, a distance of four miles. The vehicle deposited its burden at the Dockyard Wharf, near the vessel which is to carry the machinery abroad.

SORGHO, OR CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the Sorgho or Chinese sugar cane, which has attracted so much attention, formed a prominent feature in the late annual agricultural exhibitions of France. This plant is extensively and successfully cultivated in the south of France, and in Algeria; and as an evidence of the extent and variety of the application of its material, we may mention that at the late exhibition at Avignon, M. Prieur exhibited a group of samples illustrative of the metamorphoses to which he has subjected it. Nothing could be more curious than the successions of transformations there shown. In one corner could be seen the sorgho in stalk, such as it is when cut; a little further, were its fibres converted into thread, in skein; then a piece of linen woven with the thread; then a handsome cloak, bordered with furs, which M. Prieur designs for the Prince Imperial.

The most curious and complete array of the products of the sorgho, however, at the same exhibition, was that of Dr. Sicard, of Marseilles. With the pith he has manufactured excellent sugar, which will favorably compare with any other whatever.

By grinding the seed, he has obtained flour and fecula, of which he has made bread and chocolate, which the many tasters have found palatable. He extracts, moreover, from the plant, an abundance of alcohol of superior quality, and besides a most agreeable wine, containing in large quantity all the tonic and other salutary elements of the juice of the grape. In addition, he makes paper out of it, of which he showed evidence in superior samples; by chemical agents, he gets from it gamboge, ginseng, carbon; skeins of cotton, wool and thread, dyed with sorgho, in those delicate and varying shades which hitherto have been found only in the stuffs and articles coming directly from China. We should add that the new derivations (as we may style them) from the cane are complete, and can be delivered to trade and industry at determinate prices.

DIGESTION.

Digestion is that process which extracts from food the elements of growth, repair, and sustenance. If the digestion is imperfect, the health of the body becomes imperfect in a few hours; and if by any means digestion ceases altogether, soon after a hearty meal, a man will as certainly die within a few hours, and sometimes almost as suddenly, as if a bullet were short through his heart. Any great emotion of passion or pleasure, soon after eating, causes death; hence, no highly exciting or momentous news should be communicated, even to the healthiest, let alone the sick and the feeble, after a full repast.

Sometimes the wisest of us will eat too much; for an occasional indiscretion of this kind, two or three teaspoonfuls of stong vinegar afford relief to some persons, but aggravate the evil in a few. The better plan is, to take a long leisure walk in the open air, with a pleasant associate. Keep on walking until entire relief is experienced, and eat no more of anything until next morning, so as to allow the over-taxed stomach to recover its tone, vigor, and elasticity.

If we become conscious of a surfeit after night, and from that or any other cause, a walk is impracticable, a good substitute is found, in standing erect with the clothing removed, except the stockings, mouth closed, and rubbing the region of the stomach, and for a foot around it, with the open hand. Very great relief is often afforded, even in serious cases, within an hour, by a vigorous manipulation of this sort, taking for breakfast, next morning, a cup of some kind of hot drink and a single piece of dry bread; and for dinner, a bowl of soup with bread crust, and nothing else for that day. The stomach should always be allowed extra rest after overwork.

[Hall's Journal of health.

Weeds. Gather weeds, while green, and add them to your compost heaps. Any vegetable matter is valuable for this purpose. By accumulating such worthless rubbish, and mixing it with mineral matters, an important addition may be made to the manurial staple of the farm, at comparatively small expense. It is true, weeds ought never to be permitted to grow; yet when they do so, it is the part of economy to appropriate them to some useful purpose. The pig weed, so often found in gardens and other cultivatated grounds, is a gross feeder, abstracting from the soil more alimentary matter in proportion to its bulk, probably, than any other spurious production khown, but it is a valuable accession to the compost heap—decaying rapidly, and supplying very important principles for the support of vegetables and the improvement of exhausted soils.

Hard Cement. The following cement has been used with great success in covering terraces, lining basins, soldering stones, etc., and everywhere resists the filtration of water. It is so hard that it scratches iron. It is formed of ninety-three parts of well-burned brick, and seven parts of litharge, made plastic with linseed oil. The brick and litharge are pulverized—the latter must always be reduced to a very fine powder; they are mixed together, and enough of linseed oil added. It is then applied in the manner of plaster, the body that is to be covered being always previously wet with a sponge. This precaution is indispensable, otherwise the oil would filter through the body, and prevent the mastic from acquiring the degree of hardness. When it is extended over a large surface, it sometimes happens to have flaws in it, which must be filled up with a fresh quantity of the cement. In three or four days it becomes firm.

[Scientific American.

Singular Freak of Nature and its Consequences. Two neighboring farmers in Kenduskeag, who were striving as they supposed, commendably, to produce the largest yield of corn in town, were suddenly stopped in their career, and had their spirit of competition rebuked by a furious yet narrow contracted hail storm, which recently passed over the town. The storm cloud was about a quarter of a mile in width, barely wide enough to cover the two fields, and strange enough it entirely destroyed both crops.

[Bangor Courier.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1858.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The greatest event of the age has been consummated. The Atlantic Telegraph has been successfully laid, and electric communications are flashing far beneath the waters, but without obstruction, from one quarter of the globe to the other, thus virtually annihilating time and space, and uniting the inhabitants of each country closely, and we hope forever, practically as well as theoretically, into a real "universal brotherhood."

The particulars of the success of this enterprise will be found elsewhere.

The results which will flow from the fortunate completion of this great and brilliant enterprise can scarcely be imagined. Like the results of many other undertakings, successfully carried out, the real will surpass the ideal in regard to it. It is but one step, and the most important one, toward the establishment of a telegraphic line around the globe. It will not, probably, be many years before the earth will be surrounded with the wires, and the electric current be continually flashing along, rendered subservient to the best interests, as we hope and trust, of the human race.

Now that the Atlantic Ocean has been girdled with the wires, and no hindrance found to the passage of the electro-magnetic current, which flows alike high in air or thousands of fathoms deep in water, it is fair to conclude that any part of the globe can, if necessity requires, be furnished with this channel of communication.

The summer of 1858 will ever be rendered memorable for the consummation of this great epoch—being the period of time when it was demonstrated that neither continents nor oceans, —neither heights nor depths—neither dry land nor river, nor gulf, nor ocean, in reality present any barrier to communication from one to the other.

A hundred years is but comparatively a moment of time in the life of a nation, and yet what astonishing changes have taken place in the improvements of almost every department. Each great event being commenced by small changes, and followed on by little and little, until the accumulated improvement startles the world, and people trace back in astonishment the chain of events, and are led to see the direction of a higher power than that of man, leading him on by small and oftentimes feeble and unheeded steps, to the most magnificent results, thus far; and how much farther, how much more stupendous results, remain in the undeveloped future.

A neighbor of ours has come to the conclusion that but a few years of uninterrupted advancement will bring us to the millenium, and the Earth become a true foreshadowing of the peace and happiness of heaven. "So mote it be."

HOME-MADE WINES. We received a few days since, some very handsome specimens of currant and gooseberry wines, from Mr. Cyrus Goss, of Bangor, which we shall take occasion to notice hereafter. We also had the pleasure of testing some very nice wine made from rhubarb, and some tomato wine, put up by Mr. S. S. Mitchell of Bath. When people can make such wines as these, far preferable to the foreign article in case of sickness, we do not see why they will persist in purchasing imported wines, at the risk, nine times in ten, of obtaining an impure article.

COMMENCEMENT AT BRUNSWICK. The commencement exercises at Brunswick passed off very successfully, last week. The performance of the graduating class are spoken of as highly creditable. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Portland, and Hon. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senator from Mississippi; and the degree of D. D. on Prof. D. T. Smith, of Bangor.

MAINE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The meetings of this Association, during the present and coming months, will be held as follows:—

Cumberland,	Topsham,	Aug. 24.
Saco River,	Alfred,	" 31.
Damariscotta,	Alna,	Sept. 1.
Hancock,	Bluehill, (1st ch.)	" 7.
Penobscot,	Charleston,	" 7.
York,	Kennebunk Vill.,	" 8.
Bowdoinham,	Fayette,	" 14.
Piscataquis,	Parkman,	" 14.
Waldo,	Searsmont, (1st ch.)	" 14.
Oxford,	Bryant's Pond,	" 15.
Kennebec,	Norridgewock,	" 21.
Lincoln,	S. Thomaston, (1st ch.)	" 21.
Washington,	E. Harrington,	" 21.

ELECTION RETURNS. The returns of the elections held on the 2d inst., come in very slowly. In Missouri, so far as heard from, the Democrats have elected their candidates. F. P. Blair, Republican candidate for Congress, is defeated in the St. Louis district. His opponent has from 100 to 300 plurality. The vote in Kansas was very large, and the majority against the adoption of the English bill decisive. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 13,000, and the opponents of the Bill claim a majority of 9000.

ANDROSCOGGIN RAILROAD. The road is now nearly completed to Farmington. The Chronicle states that a large number of men are now employed in laying the line of railroad between Bartlett's Corner and East Wilton, and that the road will be completed to the latter place in course of the present month. East Wilton is but little more than four miles from Farmington, on a comparatively level and easy road.

LARGE POSTER. The Portland Advertiser notices a mammoth poster put up in that city by a circus company soon to perform there. The bill was posted on a large board fence, erected specially for the purpose, and covers an area of 45 by 15 feet—675 square feet—being the largest bill ever posted in that city before.

BARN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING. On Thursday afternoon last, the barn of Mr. Dudley Hains, of Readfield, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with some twenty or thirty tons of hay, farming tools, &c. We do not learn that there was any insurance.

CANADIAN INVASION. The State of Maine says that a battalion of Canadian Volunteer troops, are to make an excursion from Montreal to Portland, during the present week. They will stay in P. for two days, and will probably arrive on Wednesday.

THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING. The Bangor Courier states that, during the thunder storm of Thursday, the lightning destroyed the magnet in the telegraph office at Waterville, completely stopping all communication. The first intimation the operator received was a report as loud as a pistol. The telegraph poles were considerably shattered in that vicinity and in Readfield.

POST OFFICE CHANGE. We learn that Charles Hinkley has been appointed Postmaster at Upper Gloucester, *vice* Isaac Fuller, resigned.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

The Atlantic Cable Successfully Laid.

To use the words of a cotemporary, "like a thunderbolt from a clear sky," the announcement of the successful solution of the great problem of telegraphic intercouse between this country and Europe came upon our people. The dispatch announcing the fact was received here on Thursday afternoon, and in common with every place reached by telegraphic wires, our citizens were rejoicing over the news. The papers of Friday were filled with accounts of the rejoicings, all over the country. At Boston, New York, Albany, Portland, in short, at nearly every telegraphic station, the great event was celebrated. Similar rejoicings took place at Halifax, St. John, Montrerl, Quebec, and other cities in Canada and the Provinces. On Friday, the offices of the American Telegraph Company, extending from New York to the eastern part of Maine, were brilliantly illuminated. The bells connected with the fire alarm telegraph in Boston were rung from the office of the American Telegraph Company in Portland, thus demonstrating the possibility of a simultaneous ringing of bells *throughout the world!*

The event is one which justifies rejoicing. The bringing together of two mighty nations like the United States and Great Britain, annihilating both time and space, is an event for which past history offers no parallel. May the Atlantic cable, finally deposited in its resting place by the united efforts of the two nations, prove one more tie to bind still more closely their present friendly relations.

The Boston Advertiser of Friday, in its comments upon the news, has the following appropriate remarks:—

De Profundis—Te Deum!—America received yesterday with inexpressible joy the tidings that the Niagara had arrived at Newfoundland.

In other columns the reader will find every detail yet received respecting the magic cable. It will never transmit to either continent, intelligence so important, as is the message told by that first throb, which announces that it has found its place unbroken. All our hopes for the million uses by which it shall serve society, unite in the exultation of to-day's victory.

On the fourth of August, 1492, Christopher Columbus lost sight of the most western highlands of Europe,—which he was not to see again till he returned to give Europe his gift of this New World. Three hundred and sixty-six years pass away, and on the same day the noblest vessel in the New World's navy comes in sight of the most eastern of the highlands of North America; and as the sun goes down she connects with the American shores the thread which gives Europe and America to each other. A majestic celebration of the great hero's faithful endeavor, at the end of a year of years after it was made!

* * * * * * * *

It is impossible to conceive the excitement which must have thrilled every heart on board the Niagara as she approached the land on Wednesday. After so many disappointments, every hour of continued success must have made the anxiety more and more intense. And at the last, not John Cabot himself, when he first saw those very cliffs of "New Found Land" from the sea, and gave them and North America to England as he saw them, could have felt the high wrought gratitude and exultation of those who united in the enjoyment of this great victory. One man felt that triumph who deserved all that he enjoyed. Mr. Field is a man to whose untiring zeal we owe this special success, as we owe it to no other. Most great advances in the civilization of the world have a like history. They come because some one man, whose name is Columbus, or Franklin, or Washington, or Watt, determines that the world shall gain one step forward. He will die rather than have it fail. To the little list of such determined men Mr. Field's name is to be added. He did not invent the telegraph. He did not first suggest the Atlantic Telegraph. But he first determined that it should be. He seems to have pledged life, fortune and honor that it should be. To-day it is. And it is—because he made that pledge and determination.

The following are the most important dispatches received from Newfoundland up to the present time, Monday, together with the reply of the President to the announcement of Mr. Field:—

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5. The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17, and arrived at mid-ocean on Wednesday, the 28th. Made the splice at 1 P. M., on Thursday, the 29th, and the fleet separated—the Agamemnon and Valorous bound to Valentia, Ireland—the Niagara and Gorgon for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed.

It is 1698 nautical, or 1950 statute miles from the Telegraph House, at the head of Valentia harbor, to the Telegraph House, Bay of Bulls' Arm, Trinity Bay, and for more than two-thirds of this distance, the water is more than two miles in depth.

The cable has been payed out from the Agamemnon at about the same speed as from the Niagara.

The electric signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect.

The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here.

Capt. Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, the Engineers, the Electricians, and officers of the ships, and in fact every man on board the Telegraph Fleet has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful, *and by the blessing of Divine Providence*, IT HAS SUCCEEDED!

After the end of the cable is landed, and connected with the Land Line of Telegraph, and the Niagara has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. Johns, N. F., for coal, and then proceed at once to New York. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Announcement to the President.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5. The President, who is at Bedford, received the first intimation of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable through the Agency of the Associated Press. The following is a copy of Mr. Field's message to the President:—

"TRINITY BAY, August 5.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

Dear Sir: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the United States frigate Niagara and H. B. M. steamer Agamemnon, was joined in mid ocean July 29th, and has been successfully laid, and as soon as the two ends are connected with the land lines, Queen Victoria will send a message to you, and the cable will be kept free until after your reply has been transmitted.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. Buchanan's Reply to Mr. Field.

BEDFORD, PA., August 5.

To Cyrus W. Field, Trinity Bay:

My Dear Sir: I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of this great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations.

I have not received the Queen's dispatch.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

TRINITY BAY, Augusta 7.

To the Associated Press—We landed here in the woods. Until the telegraph instruments are all ready and perfectly adjusted, communications cannot pass between the two Continents; but the electric currents are received freely. You shall have the earliest intimation when all is ready, but it may be some days before everything is perfected. The first through message between Europe and America will be from the Queen of England to the President of the United States, and the second his reply. CYRUS W. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, August 8.

To D. H. Craig, Agent Associated Press:

My Dear Sir:—Pray excuse what you seem to think negligence on my part, in not giving more particulars about the laying of the cable, but I have hardly had time to eat, drink, or sleep. The splice was made ten days since.

Since we arrived Mr. Mackay has been working day and night to get everything ready. People here seem to have had but little faith in the cable's arriving, and had made very slight preparations to receive it.

The end of the Atlantic Cable was landed on the Irish shore from the Niagara on the 5th of August, 1857, and the other end from the same vessel on the 5th of August, 1858. The heavy shore end laid from Valentia, by the Niagara, last year, still remains and is to be spliced on to the main cable, so that both ends of the cable have been actually laid by the Niagara. The telegraph fleet sailed from Plymouth, on the experimental trip, on the 29th of May. The cable was broken at the stern of the Agamemnon on the first attempt to lay it, on the 29th June, and the splice made in mid-ocean on last and successful attempt on the 29th July. Hoping soon to see you, I remain,

Very truly your friend,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

As will be seen by the above, no despatches have, as yet, been received over the cable, the reason for which is satisfactorily explained by Mr. Field. In our next, we hope to lay before our readers Queen Victoria's message to the President, and his reply, and also to give them the latest intelligence from Europe, received here (apparently) before the events transpired!

Messages are already offering from business men. The Traveller states that on Thursday, the day the arrival of the cable was announced, two business messages from New York merchants to their correspondents in England, passed through the American Telegraph office, Boston, from New York, en route for London, at 5 P. M. One of them containing fifty-seven words, paid through, fifty-seven dollars, and the other, twenty-seven words for which twenty-seven dollars was paid.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BENEDICT ARNOLD. A Biography. By Geo. Canning Hill. Boston: E. O. Libby & Co.—This neat little volume forms the third of the series of American biographies by this author. It is written in a very interesting style, and should have a wide circulation among young people, for a more instructive lesson than that to be learned from the life of Benedict Arnold could hardly be found in the annals of history. Arnold, who, by his base betrayal of his trust at West Point, providentially discovered by the arrest of Andre, earned for himself the epithet of traitor —his very name becoming a byword of reproach —might have descended to his grave amid the lamentations of a people whose liberty he had been instrumental in securing. His terrible journey through the wilds of Maine, and his earnest and valuable struggles and services in the cause of his country, earned for him a name that naught but his treason could ever have dimmed. If he suffered wrong and neglect from his countrymen, dreadfully did he seek to avenge himself by betraying her to her enemies, and terrible is the judgment to which he consigned his memory.

We have copied, this week, a chapter from this work, giving an account of Arnold's expedition through Maine. It will be found very interesting.

GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM. A Biography. This work is by the same author, and from the same publishers as the above. Perhaps no events in General Putnam's life are so widely known as his adventure with the wolf, and his daring escape from the British, at "Horseneck." Both were characteristic of the bravery and daring of the man, though far less deserving of notoriety than many of the gallant deeds performed in his country's service. We consider this book, and the series to which it belongs, a valuable addition to the already large list of books for the young. They may be had in this city of Stanwood & Souther.

NEW MUSIC. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. O. Ditson & Co., Boston, the following pieces of new sheet music:

Comin' thro' the Rye. With brilliant variations. By Wm. V. Wallace.

The Christina Quick Step and Polka. By Mrs. H. L. Greene.

Old Rosin the Beau. With variations. By Chas. Grobe.

Everybody's Polka.

A French Polka. By Charles D. Albret.—With a handsome colored vignette of the Imperial Prince—the infant Napoleon.

"*Oh, let us hope for brighter days.*" Trio—from the grand tragic opera of the Buccaneer. By G. W. Stratton.

The above, or any of the popular music of the day, sent free of postage, on receipt of piece.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The July number of Blackwood contains the following articles:—"The Soldier and the Surgeon;" "The Poor-beah Mutiny;" the fourteenth part of Bulwer's new novel: "The First Bengal European Fusiliers at Lucknow:" "A Plea for the Principalities;" "My first and last novel;" "The Great Imposture;" "Mr. Dusky's Opinion of Art." This reprint is issued by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., at $3 a year.

SEVERAL new works are received, and will be noticed very soon.

FLAGSTAFF. Reference is made to this place in the account of Arnold's journey through Maine, upon our fourth page, and the origin of its name explained. A correspondent of the Bangor Courier gives the following account, which differs somewhat from the other:—

When Arnold, with his army, reached the above named township, he encamped for the night, and before marching in the morning, some of his men ascended a tall pine which stood upon an elevated spot, and cutting off the top of the tree near its summit, they bored a hole and inserted a flagstaff, to which was attached the American flag, and then, as they descended the tree, they trimmed it perfectly smooth, and this flag was looked back upon as a landmark as they passed the distant highlands in their toilsome march towards Canada. And long afterwards, when the winds of Heaven had scattered the beautiful banner in fragments in fragments in the solitary forest, the naked trunk of the pine was known as the Flagstaff, and at length the township was called by the same name.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE Those who are anxious to know how the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is made, can see a small section of it, at the bookstore of Edward Fenno. It is quite a curiosity of mechanical ingenuity, being composed of no less than 133 wires—seven copper wires in the middle, and eighteen iron wire ropes, of seven strands each, wound around the gutta percha which insulates the copper wires in the centre.

PHRENOLOGY. Dr. Haynes, the celebrated phrenologist, whose poems and music our readers have no doubt read and heard, is now at the Stanley House. Persons have now an opportunity of getting phrenological examinations. The Boston papers speak of Dr. Haynes as being much superior to the Fowlers. †

FIRE. The old "Townsend Tavern" together with the barns and outbuildings, situated on the Kennebunk road about three miles from the city, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The fire was first discovered in one of the barns, about 10 o'clock in the evening, and was then so far underway as to render useless all efforts to save the buildings, which were all connected. Mr. Townsend had just finished his haying, the last load having been put in just before nightfall. About 20 tons of hay were consumed, a valuable cow and some other stock. We have not heard any estimate of the loss, or whether there was any insurance. [Saco Union.

ACCIDENT. A son of A. M. Robinson, was thrown from a young horse, by being frightened, on Thursday last, and very much bruised both externally and internally; he was taken up and carried home—no bones broken—but his situation the first night was critical. We understand that he is now in a fair way of recovery. [Dover Observer.

LAYING THE CABLE.

The following extracts from Mr. Field's journal kept during the expedition, as well as the short history of the enterprise from its conception to its successful termination, given in another place, will be read with interest:—

Saturday, July 17, 1858, the Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown.

18th—The Niagara passed Cape Clear in the morning, wind varying from W. to W. N. W.

Friday, 23d—Niagara arrived at rendezvous, lat. 52.05, lon. 32.40.

Saturday, 24th—Valorous arrived at 4 A. M.

Tuesday, 27th—Calm and hazy; Gorgon arrived at 5 P. M.

Thursday, 29th—Splice made at 1 P. M. Signals through the whole length of the cable on board both ships perfect. Depth of water 1550 fathoms. Distance to the entrance of Valentia harbor, 813 nautical miles; distance to the entrance of Trinity Bay, N. F. 822 nautical miles, and from there to telegraph house at the head of Bay of Bull's Arm 60 miles, making in all 882 nautical miles. The Niagara and Agamemnon have each on board 1100 nautical miles of cable. At 7:45 P. M. signals from Agamemnon ceased, and the tests applied by the electricians showed that there was a want of continuity on the cable, but the insulation was perfect. Kept on paying out from Niagara very slowly, and constantly applying all kinds of electrical tests. At 10 P. M. again commenced receiving perfect signals from the Agamemnon.

Friday, 30th—Distance run by observation in twenty-three hours, 89 miles; payed out 131 miles 900 fathoms. Depth of water 1550 to 1975 fathoms. Weather thick and rainy with some sea. 793 miles from telegraph house at Bay of Bull's Arm, Trinity Bay. At 2:34 had payed out 150 miles cable.

Saturday, 31st—Distance run by observation last twenty-four hours, 137 miles; payed out 159 miles 843 fathoms. Depth of water 1657 to 2250 fathoms. Wind moderate S. W. Total amount of cable paid out 291 miles 730 fathoms. At 2:45 received signals from Agamemnon that they had payed out from her 300 miles cable.

Sunday, Aug. 1—Lat. 50 32. N; lon. 41 55 W. Distance ran by observation last twenty-four hours, 145 miles. Heavy swell. Total amount of cable payed out 456 miles.

Monday, 2d—Distance run last twenty-four hours, 154 miles; payed out 177 miles cable, or surplus of twenty-three miles over distance run. Depth of water 1600 to 2386 fathoms. Wind and weather cloudy. The Niagara getting light and rolling very much, it was not considered safe to put on sail to steady ship, for in case of accident it might be necessary to stop the vessel as soon as possible. Total amount of cable paid out 633 miles. Distance run by observation 525 miles; total surplus cable paid out over distance, 108 miles, or less than 21 per cent. 12:38 A. M.—Imperfect insulation detected in sending and receiving signals from Agamemnon, which continued until 5:48 A. M., when all was right again. The fault was found to be in the ward room, or about 60 miles from the lower end, which was immediately cut out and taken out of the circuit.

Tuesday, 3d—Distance run by observation last twenty-four hours, 147 miles. Depth of water 742 to 1827 fathoms. Weather very pleasant. 210 miles from telegraph house. 305 miles cable remaining on board at noon. Received signals from Agamemnon that they had payed out 780 miles of cable. At 9.10 P. M., received signals from Agamemnon that she was in water of 200 fathoms. At 10 P. M, Niagara in water 200 fathoms and informed Agamemnon of the same.

Wednesday, 4th—Distance run 146 miles; weather beautiful: perfectly calm; total am't of cable payed out 949 miles; received signals from the Agamemnon at noon that they had payed out from her 940 miles cable. Passed this morning several icebergs; made the land off the entrance to Trinity Bay, at 8 A. M., entered Trinity Bay at 12.30 P. M.; at 2.20 P. M., ship's time, stopped sending signals to Agamemnon for the purpose of making splice; at 2.40, ship's time, commenced sending signals again to the Agamemnon; 5 P. M., saw H. M. steamer Porcupine coming to us; 7.30 P. M., Capt. Otter, of the Porcupine, who had been for the last six six weeks surveying and sounding Trinity Bay, came on board the Niagara, to pilot her to anchorage near the Telegraph house.

Thursday, 5th, 1.45 A. M. The Niagara anchored. Total amount of cable payed out 1016 miles 600 fathoms; distance run 882 miles; amount of cable payed out over distance, 134 miles 600 fathoms, being a surplus of about 15 per cent. At 2 45 A. M., received signal from Agamemnon that she had payed out 1010 miles. At 6, shore end of cable carried into the telegraph house, and receiving very strong current of electricity through the whole cable from the other side of the Atlantic. Capt. Hudson, of the Niagara, then read prayers and made some remarks. 1 P. M., H. M. steamer Gorgon fired a royal salute of 21 guns.

All day Friday receiving strong electric signals from Telegraph house in Valentia.

THE "OLD LOG CABIN" DESTROYED. The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday reports the total destruction of Gen. Harrison's famous log cabin at North Bend. It was occupied by Col. Wm. H. H. Taylor, (who married a daughter of Gen. Harrison,) and family, and such was the rapid progress of the fire, and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night-clothes.

Of course nothing was saved in the way of furniture or documents, and the probability is that many valuable papers left by President Harrison, together with articles cherished as relics of the Old Hero, and of the early history of the West, have been destroyed with the building. The only portrait of Mrs. Harrison in existence, (painted by Beard,) with two or three of the General, taken at different periods of his life, are also probably destroyed.

THE GREAT EASTERN. Our last advices from Europe furnish intelligence that the effort to raise the necessary funds for the completion of the "Great Eastern" steamship had failed, and that an attempt would be made to sell her to another company.

Should the statement prove correct, we doubt not that the steamer will be purchased by the Grand Trunk Company in London, and that she will be fitted up with all possible expedition, and be employed permanently on the line between Liverpool and Portland. If the steamship is sold it must be at an enormous sacrifice; and there is no company in Europe so well situated to purchase and fit this monster vessel for immediate service, where there is a prospect of a remunerative return, as the Grand Trunk Company.

IMPORTANT SUIT. Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, has instituted a suit against Dr. Davis, surgeon at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, for an alleged infringement of his patent for the exclusive use of sulphuric ether. A correspondent of the Advertiser says the case is entered for trial at the October term of the U. S. District Court, and he has employed Wm. Whiting, Esq., as his counsel. He has laid his damages at five thousand dollars, and has attached all the property of Dr. Davis. This is somewhat surprising, after the declaration of his defender, N. I. Bowditch, Esq., in his Hospital Report, that Mr. Morton had made use of sulphuric ether for the prevention of pain "as free as God's own sunshine," and his repeated appeals for money "to the friends of humanity," as a great public benefactor.

SINGULAR RESUSCITATION. Two children, a son and daughter of William Sabin of Syracuse, N. Y., went to Onondaga Creek on Monday, where the boy ventured upon a log and fell into the water. His little sister witnessed the accident—saw him rise and disappear again, whereupon she ran home to inform her father of the accident. Mr. Sabin got hold of the boy's leg and pulled him out. He had been in the water from 12 to 15 minutes, and appeared lifeless when taken out. He was laid out as dead—there not being the slightest evidence of vitality manifested since being rescued from the water. What is more strange and singular, an hour afterwards the boy was observed to breathe. Every effort was employed by his parents for his recovery, and at 12 o'clock *the lad was conversing with them.* He is doing well. This is the most singular case of resuscitation after drowning that we recollect ever hearing of.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM IMPRUDENT BATHING.—Henry St. Clair, of Haverhill, (N. H.) 18 years of age, on the 29th of July, when upon a fishing excursion, became chilled in consequence of a long time spent in wading about in the water, was seized with severe pains, and nearly lost the use of his limbs. Medical aid availed not at all, and he died. A post mortem examination shew that he died of inflammation, the result of his long exposure to the chilling effects of the water.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

The Dalles. The "Dalles," a word which occurs so frequently in the news from Oregon, is a name given to a narrow passage on the Columbia river, some fifty miles above the Cascades, where the stream passes between immense walls of basaltic rock, only three hundred feet asunder. The name, which is pronounced as if written dolls, means "slabs;" and was given, doubtless, by the early French trappers, as descriptive of the remarkable masses of basalt, which are not dissimilar to flag stones set upon end, and cemented together.

An Alleged Forger Discharged. The young man, Albert W. Porter, arrested at Portland for an alleged forgery of a note on T. D. Richards & Sons, of Boston, was brought before the Police Court of that city on Saturday, and discharged, no person appearing against him, and no one appearing with an executive warrant for his removal to Boston with an executive warrant for his examination.

Almost an Accident at Niagara. On Thursday last as M. G. Palmer and C. K. Babb, of Portland, Me., were viewing the falls from a point half a mile below, on the American side, a rifle ball whistled past, about breast high, within two feet of them, over the very ground they had just left. They subsequently ascertained that some reckless chaps were amusing themselves with target shooting.

Steam on the Canals. Buffalo, August 3. The new steam canal boat P. L. Stemborg, being the second one out, left here this afternoon for Rochester with a load of wheat. She makes about five miles an hour, and will return here on Friday next with the Governor, Canal Commissioners and other officials.

Reported Successful Landing of Africans. Augusta, Ga., Aug. 3. Savannah papers of this morning state that the barque Rawlings has arrived at the quarantine grounds, without papers, reporting herself from the coast of Africa. Rumors are current that she has landed a cargo of Africans either on the coast of Cuba or Texas.

Bloody Indian Battle. The Chicago Press and Tribune has information to the effect that a fierce and bloody battle occurred between bands of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, near Big Stone Lake, in Minnesota, on the 14th of July. The Chippewas lay in ambush, and when their enemies came within shooting distance, dropped twenty of them at the first fire. A hand-to-hand encounter then ensued, both parties fighting desperately. In this the Sioux lost six more of their men, but killed eleven of the Chippewas.

John Chinaman's Ice. A newly arrived John Chinaman, in Shasta, California, purchased some ice recently, and finding it very wet, laid it out to *dry in the sun.* On going to look for it again he found that it had disappeared, and fourth with accused the whole Chinese neighborhood of larceny. A general riot was the consequence.

Kicked by a Horse. Marcus Pierce, son of Capt. David Pierce, of Bangor, was badly injured by a horse on Tuesday, which kicked him, breaking one of his arms and bruising his head.

The Seized Sugars Restored. We understand that orders have been received from Washington, to restore to their owners the twelve thousand dollars worth of sugar seized at Boston, a few days since, on the ground of undervaluation.

A Baby Left. After a picnic at Fairhaven, near Philadelphia, a baby was picked up on the grounds and taken care of by a person living near. The father came the next day from Philadelphia to reclaim it. It had been left by accident, the mother supposing an aunt had it and the aunt supposing the same thing of the mother. Being in different cars, they did not miss the darling until they arrived in Philadelphia.

Water Sharks. A party of gentlemen made an excursion down Providence Bay, on a sharking expedition, on Thursday last. In about two hours they captured twenty-three sharks, the largest of which measured 6 feet 7 inches in length.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE BAY FLEET. The schooner Lola Montez, Capt. George Janvrin, arrived last evening from Bay Chaleur. Capt. Janvrin confirms the reports which we have before published, in relation to the scarcity of mackerel. He has been absent about two months, and taken seventy-five barrels. Three weeks besore leaving the Bay he had taken but seven barrels. In a cruise of fifty miles in the most favored haunts of these fish he succeeded in taking but *three* mackerel. The Lola Montez has proved the fastest sailer of the twelve hundred vessels comprising the Bay fleet. The only vessel which would approach her in sailing was the Hiawatha, of this city. Considering this is the crack vessel in the Bay, with a large crew, the prospect is very discouraging. [Newburyport Herald, 5th.

FIRE IN GARDINER. At about half past three this morning, the Gardiner Flour Mill was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of firemen and citizens, the fire ran through the whole three stories of that portion occupied by the principal gear, and in the second and third stories it extended nearly the whole length of the building.

The machinery of the flouring department is nearly ruined. Damage to building and machinery—owned by R. H. Gardiner Jr.—about $6,000.

S. B. Nutting & Co., who carried on the flouring department, lost wheat and flour, burnt or damaged by fire and water, not far from $3,000. [Gardiner Journal, 5th.

HAIL STORM. The town of Yarmouth, and vicinity was visited on Tuesday last, the 27th, by a severe hail storm, which caused considerable damage. Several farmers lost almost their entire crops, including corn, grain and potatoes. In two or three houses between seventy and eighty panes of glass were broken, and the fragments were so forcibly scattered about as to drive individuals from the rooms. A barn containing a ton of hay was moved several feet by the high wind. The hail storm did not continue more than fifteen minutes. Many of the stones were the size of a hen's egg. The storm covered but a small territory, but it spent its force in its narrow compass in a manner rarely witnessed in New England.

HEARD FROM. The celebrated "confidence men," who escaped from the House of Correction in Portland, and kept the police on the alert for a week, have made a report. They were a week working their way through the woods to the railroad station at Dover, where they took the cars and got through unsuspected to Boston. They told some of their cronies in Boston, that they intended to return to Portland and stand trial! Very likely! The police of Boston did not recognize them in their dilapidated state, after their week of suffering and privation in the woods of western Maine.

ACCIDENT IN STOCKTON. Last week Mrs. Tapley was severely injured in a fulling mill. She went into the mill to wash clothes, and being caught by the machinery by her dress, was drawn up to her body by one leg which was shockingly mangled above her knee. Dr. Seavey of this city was called to the patient on Sunday last, and she is doing well notwithstanding the extensive nature of her injuries. [Bangor Courier.

FIRE. On Saturday evening, at about 7 o'clock, the dwelling-house of Mr. David I. Young, near the stone house now owned by B. F. Emery, was discovered to be on fire. Being so far from the village, the house was nearly ruined before the engines could reach the scene of action. Insured for $1000. [Bath Tribune.

THUNDER STORM. *Boston, Aug.* 6. There was a severe thunder storm this afternoon in Essex Co. A barn in Swampscot was struck by lightning and burned, together with the celebrated mare, Lady Suffolk valued at $2000. A young man named Holders was seriously injured by lightning at Danversport, and Wm. Collins was instantly killed. Mr. Ira Story was also struck and seriously injured.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

SUBORNING TO COMMIT PERJURY. Samuel Phillips, a merchant of No. 73 Maiden lane, N. York, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to persuade and suborn one James Smith to set five to and to burn a row of frame houses situated on Walton street, in Brooklyn. Phillips offered Smith (as appears by the affidavits) $50 and a good situation, if he would burn the row of houses. Smith partly consented, and had other meetings with Philips about it. Gave him money to purchase camphine and wadding, &c.

Smith mentioned the application Mr. Philips made to him, to some friends, and they advised him to notify the Fire Marshal, which he did, and the result has been the arrest of Mr. Phillips. Other parties testify to over-hearing some of the conversation. Mr. Phillips had $3000 insurance on the cottages. He was required to find bail in the sum of $500.

NEW COUNTERFEITS Two new $20 counterfeits on the Waterville Bank, of Waterville, Me., and $1 counterfeits on the Merchants' Bank of Newport, R. I., made their appearance in the city on Friday. The first counterfeit is well executed. On the left of the bill is a representation of three females; on the right, a milkmaid; on the top, a steamboat; and at the bottom, a train of cars. The vignette on the counterfeit two is a representation of two females and a bale of goods, a ship under sail, and a steamboat in the distance. On the lower left hand corner is a portrait of General Zach. Taylor. Four men, giving their names as Richard Clark, Wm. Peterson, Wm. Daley and Leonard Devoe, were arrested for attempting to pass the last mentioned counterfeit, and were locked up by Justice Brennon to answer. [N. Y. Times.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Policemen Becker and Stevens, on Saturday arrested three stage drivers of the Phœnix line, named Daniel Murphy, Robert Murphy and Thomas Riley, charged with counterfeiting U. S. coin. The parties live respectively in 47th street, 46th street, and 8th avenue, and in searching their premises, the officers found dies, metal in a crude state, coin partially manufactured, and a large quantity finished; also all the apparatus necessary for carrying on the nefarious business. The coin was of all denominations, from 1 cent to 50 cents, and was made for the purpose of passing to passengers in stages, and thus used by the stage drivers. The parties admitted their guilt, and were locked up by Justice Kelly for examination. [N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

ENORMOUS MORTALITY OF CHILDREN. For the week ending Saturday, six hundred and ninety-eight deaths occurred in New York city, an increase of 91 on the previous week, and 177 more than during the same week in 1857. Of the deaths last week, 529, or over three quarters, were children of ten years and under.

JUDGE DUER. The accident which happened to Judge Duer (Chief Justice of the New York Superior Court) by which his leg was broken, is assuming a very serious phase. He now lies dangerously ill at the residence of his son-in-law, on Staten Island, and great fears are entertained as to his ultimate recovery.

NEW YORK, August 2. A writ of error and stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Michael Cancemi the murderer. His case goes up to the Court of Appeals.

NEW YORK, August 5. Stephen H. Branch, editor of the "*Alligator*," was yesterday convicted of libel on Mayor Tiemann, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250.

NEW YORK, August 6. George Wilkes, proprietor of the Spirit of the Times, has sued the Herald for libel, laying his damages at $25,000. The libellous article was published yesterday, classing Wilkes' paper with the Alligator and other disreputable papers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. The deposits made with the United States Treasurer in New York indicate that the bids for the new loan are eighteen million five hundred thousand, for the ten million to be awarded. It is rumored that two bids will be made in Washington for the whole loan, and at full prices.

The publishers, printers, editors and artists of Frank Leslie's Journal were arrested to-day for new libels on our worthy Aldermen Reed and Mike Toomey.

THE NEW JAIL. We yesterday visited the new jail building, in process of erection. It is situated at the junction of four new streets, running from Washington and Oxford streets. The work is progressing finely, the walls being all up, the last stone is raised to its place, and the workmen engaged in removing the derricks, and putting on the roofs. The edifice consists of a large square main building, of brick, with granite trimmings, to be used as the jailer's house, chapel, &c. connecting with two wings of granite. The cells are to be warmed and ventilated after the most improved methods. The prison will be ready for occupancy by the middle of September —in fact it is nearly ready now, and has received its first occupant "for one night only." The whole building will be finished by the contract time—the first of December. [State of Maine.

DISCREDITED BANKS. We notice that in the list of discreditd banks, the Grocer's Bank, Bangor, is quoted at 75 per cent. discount, and the Hancock Bank, Ellsworth, at 90 per cent. discount. The public will do well to recollect that the bills of these banks are now *worthless.* The banks are now in the hands of receivers, and the time allowed by the Court to bring in bills has expired. The bills are therefore entirely valueless.

We notice, also, that the Maritime Bank, Bangor, is quoted at 75 per cent. discount.—These bills were always redeemed at their own counter, and are now redeemed at the counter of the Norombega Bank, and there is very little reason for any discount. [Bangor Whig.

ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon a son of Ebenezer Mansell, about 12 years old, assisting Mr. Durgin in haying, at the Macomber farm, fell from a beam about sixteen feet striking upon his head and stupefying him, in which condition he has remained up to the present time with but little improvement. Young Mansell was in pursuit of a barn-swallow at the time of the accident, which he caught, and it was found dead in his hand after he fell. [Bangor Times.

It is since stated that young Mansell has become crazy from the effect of his fall.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. One of the workmen in the machine shop of Messrs. F. Muzzy & Co., in Bangor, a few days since threw down a bunch of rags saturated with boiled linseed oil, with which he had been rubbing some new plows, and upon taking them up in a few moments he discovered that they were quite warm. He laid them upon his bench, intending to exam

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Thursday of last week. Her news which is to the 24th ult., was briefly telegraphed from Cape Race, as given last week. The following additional items of interest are contained in the news by this arrival :—

GREAT BRITAIN. In the Commons, on the 22d, Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the war steamer Cyclops was on her way to Jeddah, to demand ample compensation, and insist on the punishment of the parties concerned in the recent massacre. The Cyclops was so heavily armed that she could execute any service. The Porte was notified that it was not sufficient to send a Pasha to Jeddah, but measures must be taken to vindicate British prestige in the East.

The Lords, on the 22d, passed by twenty-four majority, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The India bill was finally passed.

The Earl of Derby stated that the government would give indiscriminate protection to all creeds and religions in India, but would give no material assistance to any measures for converting the natives. He thought it would be undesirable to attempt to remove the distinction of caste.

In the Commons, Lord Stanley stated that between January and July 20, 17,000 troops had been sent to India. He added that the government was well aware of the great importance of striking an effective and final blow at the insurgents in the course of the ensuing cold season.

Mr. Disraeli stated that there had been communications between the English and American governments respecting the alleged acts of British cruisers, and their communications were now in abeyance. During their abeyance the United States government had made a friendly overture that Her Majesty's government should offer to the United States a plan for their consideration which should accomplish the putting down the slave trade without producing misunderstanding. Her Majesty's government had accepted that offer, and were now engaged in the consideration of a plan which they believe would satisfactorily accomplish all the objects both parties desired. (Cheers.)

The Times correspondent, on board the Agamemnon, pronounces a wire-covered cable wholly unfit for a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, and suggests a thin copper wire, covered with gutta percha and greased yarn.

The special correspondent of the London Times, writing on board the Agamemnon before the departure of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet, on their final attempt to submerge the cable, complains bitterly of injurious statements spread abroad from the Niagara, in regard to the conduct of the crew of the Agamemnon during the fearful storm which she encountered. He denounces all such rumors as utterly false, and eulogizes the bravery which was evinced during the trying period.

FRANCE. The statement that the French troops are to be withdraw from Rome is positively contradicted.

It was thought that Prince Napoleon would soon be named Minister of Marine, and even Minister of War sooner or later.

The commandant of the French naval station off Newfoundland writes that he has established the basis of a treaty relative to the fisheries with the Colony, of a nature to give satisfaction to all parties.

The Moniteur de la Flotte announces that an American state corvette, used for the instruction of the pupils of the naval academy, has left the United States to be present at the fetes of Cherbourg. The yacht of the King of Prussia, the Grille, has been fixed on to represent the Prussian navy at the same fetes.

A letter from St. Etienne reports the seizure of three grenades similar to Orsini's, and the arrest of twenty persons.

TURKEY. A Marseilles dispatch says: A serious revolutionary movement has broken out against the Christian population in Syria. It is said that Tripoli and Latkia are in a state of insurrection.

In Candia the Christians have either barricaded themselves or taken flight.

LATER---ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

The steamship Prince Albert arrived at Halifax on Friday, with news from Europe to the 27th ult. The following comprises everything of importance :—

GREAT BRITAIN. A serious gale had occurred on the English coast, accompanied with considerable damage to the shipping.

Mr. Barber, late acting British Consul at Naples, is appointed Consul at Richmond Va., in place of Mr. G. P. R. James, who goes to Venice.

Full details of India and China news had been received, but there was nothing of additional importance.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will pay a private visit to their daughter Princess Frederick William, at Potsdam, in August.

The customary ministerial Whitebait dinner, at Greenwich, in celebration of the approaching prorogation of Parliament, took place on the 24th, at which all the ministers were present.

The returns of the British Board of Trade of June, show a continued falling off of exports, through not to the same extent as in previous months, the diminution being £389,000.

FRANCE. Count Cavour, Sardinian Minister, had been on a visit to Emperor Napoleon at Plombiere. A conference between them on the affairs of Italy is said to have taken place.

SWITZERLAND. A Berne dispatch says a committee of the Council of States has unanimously recommended the rejection of the application of the Genoese government against the expulsion or sending into the interior of political exiles.

ITALY. The trial, at Salerno, of Baron Nicotera and others, charged with a revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners being condemned to death, and several others to twenty-five years in irons; some to less severe penalties, and many were set at liberty. Orders had been issued to suspend the sentence of death, and it was thought that the sentence would not be carried into effect.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 27. In the House of Lords last night, Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the right of search question, and asked for the correspondence relative to the negotiations on the subject with the United States.

Lord Malmesbury said an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the traffic in slaves under the cover of the American flag, and at the same time to avoid all cause of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he believed, accomplish the desired object.

Rothschild took his seat in the house of Commons, amidst cheers.

The second edition of the London News has the following :

China advices are to the 1st of June, and confirm the report of the capture of the forts at Peiho.

Negotiations having failed, the Chinese were attacked on the 19th of May by the English and French, and the forts captured with much loss. The Chinese fought well. Ninety-eight guns were captured. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be very heavy.

Calcutta dates are of June 19.

Oude still was very unsettled.

The heat was terrific, and the British troops suffered greatly. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. The troops were being housed until the fierce heat was over. The season is said to be the hottest known for 25 years.

STILL LATER---ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The steamship Arago arrived off Cape Race on Friday. Her news is one day later than the above. There is little of importance. The following is the telegraphic summary :—

Baron Rothschild was sworn in as member of the House, and took his seat at the Monday morning sitting, when he voted for the first time.

The Duke of Malakoff has received an invitation from Lord Lyons to go in the Royal Albert, flag ship, to Cherbourg.

The Calcutta mail has brought interesting details of news from India and China, confirming previous telegraphic dispatches.

The Australian Mining Company, after considerable discussion, resolved to discontinue mining operations for the present.

By the late gale in the vicinity of Liverpool thirteen vessels were driven ashore, but came off at flood tide.

There had been a large meeting of Jews to commemorate the passage of the law admitting Jews to Parliament.

Prince Albert of Prussia has received an invitation from Napoleon to attend the Cherbourg naval review.

The Sardinian squadron, on its way to Cherbourg, has received an order to change its course and cruise on the coast of Candia.

At Alexandria Christians have been insulted and menaced. The aggression was immediately punished.

Mehemet Pasha, Minister of Police, has been sent to Candia on a special mission by his government,

Sir E. Lytton Bulwer has presented his credentials to the Sultan.

The President of the Swiss Federal Assembly has been re-elected.

The people of Neufchatel have rejected the new Constitution of the Cantons.

THE KANSAS ELECTION---ARMY NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6. Leavenworth advices of the 3d, per steamer Ben Lewis, at Booneville, 5th, have been received.

Atchison county gives 327 majority against the English proposition.

Doniphan county gives 568 majority against it.

Quindaro gives 65 for and 100 against it.

The majority in Leavenworth county thus far as heard from is 1614 against the proposition.

The vote in Laramie was 4 accepted, 718 rejected ; and in Franklin 3 accepted and 75 rejected.

The roads are in very bad order, and returns come in slowly.

A skirmish took place about the 10th of July, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Kearney, between a small war party of Cheyennes and Arraphoes and the Paiouces. The assailants succeded in surprising a party of Paiouces, killing three, among whom was the chief, and carrying off a large band of horses. A considerable force of Paiouces afterwrrds pursued the Cheyennes, recaptured the animals, and wounded several of their adversaries. There were over 1000 Paiouces assembled near the post for peaceful purposes.

Gen. Harney proceeds to St. Louis to-morrow to take command of the Department of the West. Major Buell, Capt. Pleasanton, Surgeon Wright, and father Daniell returned with the head quarters.

FROM TAMPICO. *Washington, Aug.* 5. Tampico news of the 19th ult., had been received at New Orleans. The government troops, under Miramon, had triumphed over the insurrectionary troops at Queretaro, but were subsequently defeated.

Puebalita (Constitutionalist) while retreating from Guanajuato, was attacked by Cobos (a Zuloagista) from Celaeyra, his forces routed, and himself and many of them taken prisoners. He was afterwards summarily executed.

There has been an outbreak in the district of Sierra and Huasteca, in favor of the Constitutionalists, and Gen. Moreno of Tampico, had left that city with six hundred men, to endeavor to suppress it. Previous to starting, he issued a proclamation to the pronunciados, offering them an amnesty on condition of surrendering their arms.

The war steamer Guerrero was at Tampico as a harbor defense.

Gen. Vidaurri intended to send from San Luis Potosi two thousand men against Guanajato, and four thousand more were to leave San Luis on the 12th of July for the capital.

Gen. Caravajal was on the road between Tampico and San Caseque and Victoria, cutting off communication with the interior.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A RAILROAD TRAIN OFF THE TRACK. As the noon train on the Boston and Lowell Railroad was coming around a sharp curve in Billerica, to-day, an alarm was sounded and the train stopped by Mr. Albert R. Richardson, who, just as he heard the approaching train, saw a rail lying across the track, having been placed there by some fiends in human form. Mr. Richardson was picking berries, and but for what seems almost a Providence, the train would have met with a sad accident.

Three men were seen loitering about the spot where the rail was placed this morning. Parties have started in pursuit of them. Had the attempt succeeded, there could scarcely have failed to be a sad loss of life. The rail was placed in an angular position, so that it would have thrown the cars directly against the solid foundations of the bridge. An informant says there were many pale faces and thankful hearts among the passengers when they saw how narrow their escape had been. [Boston Journal, 6th.

THE SALT LAKE MAIL. *St. Louis, Aug.* 5. A despatch from St. Joseph's, Aug. 2, says that the Salt Lake mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance. Order and quiet had been restored throughout Utah, and the Mormons expressed themselves highly pleased with the Territorial officers. Upon Gen. Johnston's entrance into the city, the few remaining Mormons fled.

Commissioners Powell and McCulloch having completed the duty assigned them, were passed at Fort Laramie en route for home.

Gen. Johnston had issued a proclamation prohiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons or their cattle, nor were any troops allowed to enter the city under any pretext.

The rivers on the route are all high. The Indians were quiet.

THE BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES. This bill, introduced by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Secretary for the Colonies, provides for the government, until 1862, of New Caledonia. This territory may be roughly described as that portion of British America west of the Rocky Mountains and betweeen lat. 49 deg. and 55 deg. north, including Queen Charlotte's and all other adjacent islands. Vancouver's Island only is excepted, but with the reservation that it may be annexed to New Caledonia if the two houses of the legislature of the island in joint address so petition. It is worth notice that the northern boundary is two degrees to the south of the old boundary. It includes, however, the whole Frazer river gold region.

Provision is made in the bill for the constitution of a legislature, to consist of a Governor, a Council, or Council and assembly. After the proclamation of the act, if it shall become such, in New Caledonia, an act of the forty-third year of George III., and another of the second year of George IV., cease to have force in New Caledonia. Those acts extended the jurisdiction of the Canada Courts of justice into Indian or the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, both in civil and criminal cases. It is also provided in the bill that all judgments in any civil suit in New Caledonia shall be subject to appeal to the Queen in Council, just as they are from the courts of Canada.

A SPUNKY LAD. A few days since, the grab game was attempted in the jewelry store of A. S. Jones, on Washington street, Boston. A fellow called about noon, and asked if Mr. Jones was in —knowing very well that he was not. He then requested to see some watches he had looked at before. The boy produced them, when after examining them, the rogue put two gold and two silver watches in his pocket, and made for the door, very coolly saying that he thought he could find something to suit him better down town. The boy reached over the counter (which was low) and caught him by the coat, and, with an iron bar which was at hand, told him if he did not at once deliver up the watches he had taken, he would knock him down. The robber delivered them all up and decamped. The boy was only 17 or 18 years of age, and as he was alone in the store he could not pursue him, or probably he would have followed his success by arresting the rascal.

TREASURE DIGGING AT BEAVER'S TAIL. About a mile from the business portion of our city, and just above the upper bridge, a remarkable promontory juts into the river from the western bank, to a distance of sixty or seventy yards, with an average breadth of about three yards. From its resemblance to the useful appendage of the Beaver it is known as Beaver's Tail. This place appears to have been the scene for the operation of treasure seekers, at no very remote period, judging from appearance. About midway of its length there is an excavation about ten feet in depth, almost cutting it across, and uprooting some good sized spruces. Also at the outer end there are a couple of holes, that must have required some labor in the making. A careful examination on our part failed to discover any loose coin laying around. Whether the diggers imagine that Captain Kidd, "as he sailed," made a deposit on the spot, or whether they labored with a vague impression that from its prominence as a landmark some one might have concealed treasures there, we cannot say. [Belfast Journal.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

We compile from different sources at hand the following sketch of this grand undertaking over whose success the civilized world is now rejoicing:

In the year 1856 Cyrus W. Field visited England. The result of his visit was the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with a capital of £350,000, for the purpose of connecting Europe with America by a submarine telegraph cable. In August, 1857, an attempt was made to lay down the Atlantic Submarine Cable, resulting in a disastrous failure. The cable was 2500 miles in length, weighing nearly one tun per mile, capable of bearing a direct strain of over five tuns without fracture. The centre of the cable was formed by seven fine copper wires, twisted into a cord 1-16 of an inch thick. This strand was coated with gutta percha, forming a small rope ⅜ of an inch thick ; then coated with hempen twine twice soaked in pitch and tar ; lastly, an external sheathing of 18 iron wires, each wire being a strand of seven finer wires, and making in all 126 wires.

The submersion was commenced on the 5th August, 1857. There were present the six steamers, Niagara, Agamemnon, Leopard, Susquehanna, Willing, and Mind, intended to assist in various parts of the operation. The cable came up from the hold of the ship, around a central block, to the open space above decks ; it was there wound round grooved sheaths, geared together by cogs, and firmly planted on girders. Thence it passed over a fifth sheath, out over the stern into the sea, sinking, by its own weight. A trifling accident happened on the 6th ; this was repaired, and on the 11th, 380 miles (statute) had been submerged. The engineer here concluded that there was too much "slack" in the cable's course, and some modification in the machinery was consequently made. This appeares to have been badly attended to by a subordinate. The cable snapped, thus ended the attempt of 1857.

It having been concluded from Lieut. Maury's calculations that the average state of the weather was much better on the Atlantic in the early part of summer, it was decided this year to make the attempt of laying the cable in June. It was also thought best to begin the subersion in mid-ocean and pay out towards either shore. Accordingly the telegraph fleet, consisting of the United States steam frigate Niagara and her Majesty's steamers Agamemnon, Valorous and Gorgon, left Plymouth on Thursday, June 10, 1858. The Niagara had 850 tuns, and the Agamemnon 450 tuns coal, and each about 1290 nautical, or a little less than 1500 statute miles of cable on board. The weather, at first favorable, became unusually boisterous, so that the fleet were not ready to commence operations until late on the 25th of June.

The first splice was made between the Niagara and Agamemnon on the morning of Saturday, the 26th of June, and after each ship had payed out about three miles the cable broke on board the Niagara, owing to its overriding and getting off the pulley leading on to the machine. Both vessels put about and returned, a fresh splice was made, and again lowered over at half-past seven. The paying out proceeded beautifully until early on Sunday morning, when the signals suddenly ceased. The cable was cut, and the Niagara repaired to the rendezvous. The cause of the rupture was equally mysterous to those on board the Agamemnon, and no satisfactory conjecture has since been made.

The cable was again spliced on the 28th, and the steamers parted. Everything worked beautifully during that night and the next day. But at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 29th, the announcement of "no signals" was made on board the Niagara. At the time 142 miels of cable had been payed out. It was subsequently ascertained that the cable parted, for some reason unknown, about six fathoms from the stern of the Agamemnon. About 400 miles of cable were lost during these trials, the effect of which upon the public confidence in the final success of the undertaking was most depressing.

But the managers continued indefatigable. The fleet sailed a second time from Queenstown on the 17th of July, joined the cable on the 29th, and on the 5th of August the world had news of success.

The cost of the telegraph cable has been put down as follows :

Price deep-sea wire per mile;	$200
Price spun yarn and iron wire per mile,	265
Price outside tar per mile,	20
Total per mile,	$485
For 2500 miles,	$1,212,500
For 10 miles deep-sea cable, at $1450 per mile,	14,500
For 26 miles shore ends, at $1250 per mile,	31,250
Total cost,	$1,258,250

[Boston Journal.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON A REVOLVING SWING. A shocking accident occurred at Gloucester, N. J., on 31st ult., by which a boy named James McKeown, aged fourteen years, was killed, and a boy named Herman Alteragh was so seriously injured internally that his life is despaired of. It appears that the boys attempted to amuse themselves with a Russian swing, which they were incapable of managing, and were thrown out. This swing is made by having two pieces of timber, each fifty feet in hight, supported midway by an iron axle, which allows them to revolve. Attached to each end of the timber is a box, in which persons desirous of swinging are seated. When not in use, one box is fast near the earth, while the other is suspended in the air. It was in this position when the two boys got into the box and unloosened the hook, and the weights in the upper box being much heavier than the boys, caused it to swing up with great rapidity ; in fact, so fast that the lower box in reaching the highest altitude, had not time to gain its proper lev.l, and the boys were thrown out with great violence. McKeown struck a tree in his decent, breaking one of his legs. The other boy fell upon McKeown and thereby, it is supposed, averted immediate death. McKeown lived only a few minutes.

PAYING FOR A BLUNDER. A trial took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, recently, important in its relations to the commercial world. About this time last year the cashier of London and Southeastern Railway Company telegraphed to the various stations along the line to the effect that the clerks were not to recieve any notes of the Lewes Bank which might be tendered as payment, as the bank had stopped payment. There was no truth in the statement, which had its origin in a misconception, but the result was a run upon the bank, and to meet this run the bank had to maintain its credit by selling its securities at a serious loss. If the intimation of the stoppage had been confined to the servant of the railway the action would not have been maintainable, for the communiction would have been held to have been privileged, but the railway people went beyond this, and publicly posted the stoppage of the Lewes Bank at their stations, together with the stoppage of the Hastings Bank. The last named had really failed, but the former had not. The jury awarded the bankers £2000 damages ; so that the railway has been made to pay smartly for its blunder.

THE NEW CANADIAN GOVERNMENT. The new Canadian government was announced at Toronto on Saturday as follows : Premier, Mr. Cartier ; Attorney General for the East, Mr. McDonald ; Attorney General for the West, Mr. Galt ; Inspector General, Mr. Alleyn ; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Belleau ; Speaker of the Legislative Council, Mr. Sicotte ; Commissioner of the Public Works, Mr. Rose ; Solicitor General for the East, Mr. Ross ; President of the Council, Mr. Vanroughuet ; Commissioner of the Crown Lands, Mr. Smith ; Postmaster General, Mr. Sherwood, Receiver General, Mr. Allibone. With the exception of Messrs. Galt, Sherwood and Belleau, all the foregoing were members of the late Mc Donald administration.

A NAP IN A WHEEL-HOUSE. One of the hands on the steamer Empire State—an Irishman named John Flanigan—on Monday last, being unable to sleep in the forecastle on account of the heat, found a cool retreat in the wheel house, where he was soon fast asleep. When he awoke he found the steamer was in motion, and escape impossible. He was deluged with water, and in danger of being killed by the wheel in case he lost his hold on the timbers. His shouts were unheard, and he remained in his uncomfortable predicament twelve hours, till the boat, reached Newport, when his yells were heard, and he was relieved. Probably he won't take a nap in a wheel-house very soon again.

PURCHASE OF MILL PROPERTY. We learn that Lincoln Perry has purchased of R. H. Gardiner one-half of the "Chateaugay" saw mill, on dam No. 3, being the same that has been leased by Mr. Perry for a number of years past. We are glad to see the mill property of our city passing, though but gradually into the hands of the operators, [Gardiner Journal.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.

BY DR. J. HAYNES.

Creeping through the cities,
With a stealthy pace,
Panting like a courser,
For the coming race;
Gliding round the corner,
By the river side,
Shooting through the meadows,
Where the waters glide;

Whirling by the fences,
Whistling at the road,
Puffing o'er the bridges,
Warning all abroad;
Flying by the hamlets,
Screaming shrill and loud,
Blowing of the whistle,
To a staring crowd;

Spinning through the valleys,
Where the daisy blooms,
Scudding by the streamlets,
And the rattling looms;
Skipping by the mountains,
Sliding down the grade,
Sweeping o'er the prairies,
With a world of trade !

Dashing through the corn fields,
And the village green,
Slipping by the cascades,
And their silver sheen;
Brushing by the hillocks,
And the tangled copse,
Humming down the rose-glen,
Decked with diamond drops;

Commerce with its blessings,
Follow in the *train*,
Wisdom, wealth and goodness,
Labors of the brain;
Distance, time and places,
All within our reach,
Knowledge flies like lightning,
And Locomotives preach!

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$5 00 to 7 50	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 7 25
Corn Meal,	1 12½ to 1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	10 25 to 12 25
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Mutton,	5 to 6
Wheat,	1 75 to 1 80	Turkeys,	8 to 9
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	8 to 9
Corn,	1 10 to 1 12	Geese,	8 to 9
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	10 to 12
Oats,	50 to 55	Herdsgrass,	2 30 to 2 50
Potatoes, (new)	75 to 88	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	6 to 8	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Lime,	85 to 90
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	25 to 30
Butter,	15 to 17	Pulled Wool,	27 to 28
Cheese,	8 to 10	Sheep Skins,	60 to 1 00
Eggs,	13 to 14	Hides,	5 to 6½
Lard,	12 to 14		

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1858.

At market, 1200 Beeves, 100 Stores, 4000 Sheep; 400 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Extra, $7 25; first quality, $6 75 @ $7 00; second, $6 00 @ $0 00; third. $5 00 @ $0 00.

Working Oxen.—$100, 120, 125, @ $130.

Milch Cows.—$38 @ $40; common $19 @ $21.

Veal Calves.—$4 00 @ $5 00.

Hides.—6½ @ 7c ℔ lb. *Calf Skins.*—12 @ 13c ℔ lb.

Pelts.—50c @ $1 00 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 25 @ $2 00; extra $2 50 @ $3 00.

Swine.—*Store Pigs*, 6c; retail 6 @ 7½c.

Total number of Stock cars over the different roads, 228.

Remarks—The market is improved on good beef, and sales quick at above quotations. Old sheep dull, and selling at a reduction of from 27 to 37c ℔ head on last weeks' prices.

BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1858.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western, at $4 50 @ $4 60; fancy brands at $4 75 @ $5 00; extras $5 25 @ $7 25.

CORN—Southern yellow, 1 05 @ $1 10 ℔ bush. Western mixed, ranges from 90c to $1 05. White, not quoted.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 53c @ 55c ℔ bush.

RYE—90c ℔ bush.

PORK—Sales of prime at $15 00 @ $15 75; mess at $18 50 @ $19 00; clear and extra clear, $20 00 @ $21 00 ℔ bbl, cash and 4 months.

BEEF—Sales @ 12c ℔ lb. cash and 4 mos.

HAMS—10c @ 12c ℔ lb. cash and 4 mos.

HAY.—Sales of Eastern at $13 00 ℔ ton cash.

The Great Beautifier so long Unsuccessfully sought, found at last.

FOR it restores permanently gray hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofulous humors of the head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days, we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity (the six dozen you forwarded all being sold), while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convinces us that it is a most valuable preparation.

Send us, as soon as may be, one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) DANIEL LATHROP & CO.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD.—Dear Sir: Sometime last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it. Our little son's head for sometime had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so, with but little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started up. In short, we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully, GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD.—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair.—Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully, ———.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing establishment), and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all good Druggists. Wm. C. Goodwin & Co., Potter & Weeks, M. S. Burr & Co., Wholesale Agents for Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland. Sold in Augusta by C. F. POTTER. 3m19

Mothers. Mothers. Mothers.

'AN Old Nurse for Children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on Earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

None genuine unless it has the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

EDMUND DANA, Jr., Deering Block, Congress cor. of Preble Street, Portland, is the General Wholesale Agent for Maine, to whom all orders should be addressed. 1y36

Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In Monmouth, 3d inst., by Rev. D. M. Holt, Mr. A. C. STOCKIN to Miss HELEN M. TOWLE, all of Monmouth.

In Woolwich, 27th ult., Mr. EDWARD L. CARTER to Miss MEHITABLE B. OTIS, both of Windsor.

In Hartland, 5th inst., by Wm. Folsom, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH W. CHAPMAN to Miss SOPHIA W. FOLSOM, both of Hartland.

In Swanville, 1st inst., Mr. JAMES H. LENFEST to Miss MARY F. GUPTILL, both of Swanville.

In Phipsburg, 1st inst., Mr. GEO. LOWELL to Miss NANCY J. DOUGHTY, both of Phipsburg.

In West Waterville, 1st inst., Mr. HIRAM ROBINSON to Miss RUTH A. FIELD, both of Sidney.

In Waterville, 4th inst., Gen. CHARLES ZALVAS BONELLE MARTELLE, Janitor of Waterville College, to Mdlle. HELEN VALLE, daughter of Mons. Jean Valle, of Montreal.

In Portland, 4th inst., Mr. WARREN NICKERSON of Bangor, to Miss ANNA E. HANSON of Portland.

In Lewiston, 29th ult., CHAS. B. STETSON, Esq., editor of the Democratic Advocate, to Miss MARIA L. STETSON of Auburn.

In Saccarappa, 29th ult., Mr. DANIEL W. HOAG to Miss MARIA F. BAILEY, both of Westbrook.

In Boston, 30th ult., Capt. HENRY MELLUS of Damariscotta, to Miss DORCAS MERRILL of Nobleboro'.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 9th inst., Miss DOLLY TOWNE, aged 68 yrs.

In Winthrop, AMOS H. SHED, only son of Capt. Amos Shed, aged 14 yrs. 4 mos.

In Portland, 2d inst., Rev. JOHN LORD, aged 67 yrs.; 3d inst., Hon. LITHALET GREELEY, aged 74 yrs.

In Mt. Vernon, 27th ult., Capt. JOHN BROWN, aged 76 yrs.

In South Sangerville, 19th ult., Mrs. CLARA C. AMES, wife of Samuel W. Ames, aged 29 yrs. 8 mos.

In Whitefield, 22d ult., THOS. B. HEATH, Esq., aged 49 yrs.

In Kennebunk, 22d ult., Mrs. MARY H. LORD, wife of Orrin Lord, of Kennebunkport. aged 25 yrs.

In Norridgewock, 27th ult., Mrs. E. A. ABBOTT, wife of Hon. John S. Abbott, aged 44 yrs. 10 mos.

In Upper Stillwatar, 24th ult., EPHRAIM RICHARDSON, aged 73 yrs.

In Danville, 29th ult., ZEBA BLISS, Esq., aged 62 yrs.

In Newport, 31st ult., Miss NANCY M. SEAVEY, daughter of John Seavey, aged 23 yrs.

In Westbrook, 3d inst., CHAS. FROST, aged 67 yrs.

In Kennebunkport, 30th ult., Miss SUSAN ANDREWS, aged 75 yrs. She was found dead in her bed, although she retired in usual health.

In Skowhegan, 29th ult., DUDLEY L. SWAIN, aged 75 yrs.

In Smithfield, 29th ult., WM. H. STEVENS, aged 30 yrs.

In Cromatdi, Russia, 19th ult., on board ship Castine, SOLON HANSON, aged 21 yrs., son of Capt. John Hanson, of Penobscot, Me.

Dress Goods.

NEW STYLES Summer Dress Goods, just received by
June 30. 1sf 23 KILBURN & BARTON.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED about two miles from Winthrop Village, in what is called the "Metcalf neighborhood."

Said Farm contains about 70 acres of Land, divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland, with convenient buildings, orchard, garden, two wells of water, 5 acres of growing crops, together with hay, stock, farming tools, &c., and will be sold low, and payments made easy, if applied for soon. Enquire of Mr. A. M. SHAW, at the Winthrop House, or on the premises of Winthrop, Aug. 6, 1858. 34 J. CHANDLER.

Notice.

THE subscriber having a large assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE on hand, that he wishes to dispose of for cash, will sell at cost in Boston for 30 days, or until sold, and would hereby inform the public that he will sell goods of all kinds usually kept in a country store, at as low prices as they can be purchased for at any other store in this village. A good assortment always on hand. Z. BUTTERFIELD, Agent.
East Vassalboro', Aug. 9, 1858. 6w34

Horse and Chaise Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, low for cash,—a small sized Black Horse or Mare, perfectly sound, gentle in harness, not over 6 yrs. old, and in good condition.

Also, a two-wheel Chaise, roll up sides; one but little run and in good order, will suit. The owner of such wishing to dispose of it at a good bargain, will find a cash purchaser. Address, in both cases, stating full particulars and lowest terms, H. & C., care of Editor. 34

Premium Strawberries.

WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, New York, will transmit their NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF STRAWBERRIES to applicants who enclose stamps. It comprises every estimable variety, and the prices average lower than elsewhere. In no case will any variety be charged above the lowest rates named by others. Strawberries will withstand the winters of Quebec. Catalogues of every other Department of Nursery Stock, sent gratis. 1w34

Freedom Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day given to my son, GEORGE M. ROLLINS, his time, to transact business for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness: GEO. MCINTYRE. ISAAC ROLLINS.
Mt. Vernon, July 27, 1858. 3w34*

Dairy-maids, attend.

DASH, Cylinder, and the World's Fair CHURNS. Butter Moulds and Stamps. Cheese Tubs, Hoops, Pails, Ground Rock Salt, &c., for sale by JOHN MCARTHUR,
Augusta, June 14, 1858. 6w34 No. 1 Market Square.

Cranberry Culture.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of Farmers, Gardeners, and others, who wish to engage in the cultivation of the CRANBERRY, to his large stock of Plants, of all varieties, for Fall and Spring planting. Sent by Express, in a fresh condition, to all parts of the United States. Address, PAUL CHILSON, Bellingham, Norfolk County, Mass. 34

Fish. Fish.

HALIBUT, Mackerel, Salmon, Tongues and Sounds, Napes & Fins, Cod and Pollock Fish, Blue Fish—for sale cheper at wholesale or retail, by JOHN MCARTHUR.
Augusta, Feb. 8, 1858. 34

Hind's Academy.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Aug. 31st.
Livermore Falls, Me., Aug. 10, 1858. 4w34*

Oil.

20 BBLS Linseed Oil. Also, Whale refined, Sperm, and Tanners' Oil—for sale cither by the Bbl, or at retail, by JOHN MCARTHUR, Nos. 1 and 3 Market Square, Augusta. 34tf

Piano-Forte for Sale.

A SUPERIOR toned, seven octave, rosewood case, latest fashioned round corners, elegantly finished, not a year in use, manufactured by Messrs. MASON, BACON & Co., New-York, and selected by one of the first Teachers and Artists. Is no longer wanted here. Will be sold on fair and moderate terms.
LORY BACON, Elm Street.
Augusta, Aug. 10, 1858. 34tf

Stray Horses.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Greene, on the 25th of July, ult., a large red Horse, black mane and tail, and large flat feet. Also, at the same time, a small sized, black Mare, with white spots on her back. Whoever will secure and return them, or give information where they may be found, either to Dr. WIGGINS, at Danville, or the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.
Greene, Aug. 9, 1858. 3w34 ELIJAH BARRELL.

For California

AND FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.
Tickets can be procured at EASTERN EXPRESS OFFICE, *via* U. S. Mail Line for San Francisco. FARE, in forward Cabin, per Steamer of August 20th, $100, only.
Augusta, Aug. 9, 1858. 34

COMPOUND Magneto-Electric Machines, for Medical purposes, for sale by 34 EBEN FULLER.

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.'S Family Sewing Machines.

OFFICE, 343 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HIGHEST PREMIUMS again awarded by the American Institute, Crystal Palace, N. Y.; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, and Illinois State Fairs. Agencies in all of the principal places in the United States.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for family use." [N. Y. Tribune.

"Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are the favorites for families." [N. Y. Times.

"The Wheeler & Wilson Machine has secured and justly maintains the pre-eminence for sewing every kind of material. [N. Y. Evening Post.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age that honors American genius more than the Sewing Machine. No family ought to be without its benefits." [Independent.

"A Sewing Machine is among the most useful and economical articles a housekeeper can purchase. In looking out for the best, see the machines of Wheeler & Wilson." [Examiner.

"Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically." [Advocate and Journal.

"Wheeler & Wilson's Sew

The Muse.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

THE BLUE-BELLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

The roses are a regal troop,
And humble folks the daisies;
But, Blue-bells of New-England,
To you I give my praises;
To you, fair phantoms in the sun,
Whom merry Spring discovers,
With blue-birds for your laureates,
And honey-bees for lovers.

The south-wind breathes, and lo! ye throng
This rugged land of ours:
Methinks the pale blue clouds of May
Drop down, and turn to flowers!
By cottage-doors, along the roads,
You show your winsome faces,
And, like the spectre lady, haunt
The lonely woodland places!

All night your eyes are closed in sleep,
But open at the dawning;
Such simple faith as yours can see
God's coming in the morning.
You lead me, by your holiness,
To pleasant ways of duty;
You set my thoughts to melody,
You fill me with your beauty.

And you are like the eyes I love,
So modest and so tender,
Just touched with morning's glorious light,
And evening's gentle splendor.
Long may the heavens give you rain,
The sun-shine its carcsses,
Long may the little girl I love
Entwine you in her tresses!

WHEN MY SHIP COMES HOME FROM SEA.

If my ship that's out at sea
Ever safely gets to me,
Josie dear,
A grand lady you shall be;
And then, wife, we shall see
Those that scorned you but to-day,
Drove you harshly from their way—
Bow the head and ee'n the knee,
To you and me,
When my ship comes home from sea.

Stir the fire, Josie dear,
Throw the last stick on the blaze;
Light up with that smile of yours
Those long talked-of better days;
Rest awhile that weary hand,
And come and sit beside my knee,
While we talk of scenes so grand
When my ship comes home from sea!

You shall dress in silken robes,
Trimmed with laces rich and fine,
And the brightest, rarest gems
Shall upon your bosom shine;
And our house shall be as grand
As the Duke's upon the square,
And the princes of the land
Shall kneel low and call you fair.
I am sure all this will be,
When my ship comes home from sea.

Then, those ladies that to-day
Cast their scorn full in your face,
Drove you harshly from their way,
Will discover every grace
That I've known and loved so long,
And will weave it into song;
The sweet story of your eyes,
Your meek, dove-like, woman eyes,
And your hair so soft and brown,
In rich masses falling down;
And your fairy hand and feet.
But, wife dear,
It does seem so queer to me,
That to-day—this very day—
When they met you in the street,
They were all too blind to see
Beauty in your sweetest face,
And did call you coarse and old.
But never mind it, Josie dear,
You can buy your praise with gold;
They will crowd to make you free
When my ship comes home from sea.

Bear their scorn a little longer,
Josie dear,
It will make your heart the stronger;
And believe, now, what I say,
You'll have friends enough some day,
More than you can love or trust;
But your heart will be no kinder,
Wife, than it is to-night,
Nor your soft eyes less love-bright;
And I don't believe you'll be
Any happier, any better,
Any dearer unto me
When my ship comes home from sea.

Historical Sketch.

From Hill's Life of Benedict Arnold.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION THROUGH MAINE.

Arnold returned to Cambridge in July. Congress then in session in Philadelphia, had been planning an expedition against Canada, which was to be under the command of General Schuyler, and to proceed by way of the great lakes. A committee came on from Congress to consult with General Washington about the project, and if possible, to devise some way by which another party might be made to co-operate with that under Schuyler.

The complaints of Arnold, all through the month of July, were loud and frequent. He declared that he was shamefully treated by the Massachusetts Legislature, and appeared uneasy in the inactive condition to which it had doomed him. It was admitted, both by Washington, who had just come on and assumed the office of Commander-in-chief of the army, that he was a brave man, and could perform as much service for the colonies as any other; it seemed a pity therefore, that he should be condemned to idleness and inaction, when there was so much to be done.

The Committee from Congress having conferred a long time with Washington on the subject, it was at last determined to send a military force into Canada by way of the Kennebec river in Maine. Thus the two forces would finally come together before Quebec, and be able to operate to advantage against this greatest stronghold of the enemy. The next question was, who should command this expedition? It lay in Washington's power to answer that question, and he was not long in making up his mind. He knew very well the impetuous courage and hot headed daring of Arnold, and rightly concluded that he was just the man to be placed at the head of such a hazardous enterprise.

Accordingly he tendered him the appointment together with the title of Colonel in the Continental army. Perhaps, too, he put him in this position in order to keep so uneasy a spirit quiet, as well as to secure such valuable services as his to the interests of his country. Arnold accepted the appointment, and with his new title of Col., got his command in readiness to move northward at the earliest day possible.

There were eleven hundred men under him in all, composing thirteen different companies, which were detached from the regular army for this special purpose; ten companies of New England musketeers, and three companies of riflemen from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The field officers were as follows: Lieut. Col. Christopher Greene (afterwards the hero of Red Bank on the Delaware,) Lieut. Col. Roger Enos, and Majors Meigs and Bigelow. Capt. Daniel Morgan commanded the riflemen, a man who became very well known as a brave partisan leader in the progress of the war.

The men being all ready, they started off from the camp and marched down to Newburyport, at which place eleven transports were waiting to convey them to the mouth of the Kennebec river. The next day after reaching Newburyport they went on board the vessels. Several small boats had previously been sent to explore the coast, in order to learn if any of the enemy's ships were hovering near, but nothing being seen of them, the expedition set sail as already stated.

A large force of carpenters had been sent to the Kennebec from Cambridge some little while before this expedition set out; they were to construct as many as two hundred bateaux against its arrival, and get all things else in readiness, so that when the regiment reached Gardiner which they did after a sail of two days, they found matters exactly as they would have desired.

Only a slight mishap befell them on the way, and that was the grounding of a couple of the vessels on the bars in the river; but this did not occasion them any delay, and caused no damage whatever to the transports. The bateaux were built at Pittston, on the bank of the river over against Gardiner, and the men and provisions were taken from the transports and placed aboard them at once. They then all met together again at Fort Western, opposite the city of Augusta, and a few miles farther up the river.

It was at this time late in the autumn. The enterprise was certainly a hazardous one at any period of the year, but more especially so with winter and the wilderness before them. The region was new to them all, and comparatively unknown to everybody. Some St. Francis Indians had previously visited the American camp at Cambridge, and given our officers some more distinct ideas about that tract of country than they ever possessed before; and from them, too, it was very well known what sufferings this party of stout-hearted men would be obliged to endure. Still, it was thought best to run the risk and put the plan to a trial.

Colonel Montressor, likewise, an officer in the British service, had gone through the whole of this howling wilderness about fifteen years before, and kept a journal of his experience on that route. Arnold had an imperfect copy of this journal in his possession at the time he started off, which, with the information given by the Indians spoken of was quite all he had to guide him. Montressor, however, had gone up the Chaudiere river from Quebec, crossed the highlands not far from the head-waters of the Penobscot, and, after sailing over the surface of Moosehead Lake, struck the Kennebec river at its eastern branch. The route mapped out by Arnold was in many important points a different one and therefore quite as difficult to traverse, perhaps, as if Montressor had never written any journal at all.

In the first place, then, a small party was sent forward to Chaudiere pond, or Megantic Lake, to look about and see what was to be done there to help along the main body whenever it should come up on its toilsome journey. Then another party was despatched to the Dead River, a remarkably still and sluggish stream flowing into the Kennebec, to ascertain its course and distances. To describe these two rivers as they stand relatively each to the other,—the Chaudiere and the Kennebec,—it may be said that taking their rise but a few miles apart in the highlands of that region, they flow on, one to the St. Lawrence on the north, and the other to the Atlantic ocean on the South; thus, though they empty at points so widely apart, it is nevertheless but a few miles between them at their sources. The task before the American party was, therefore, to force their way up the Kennebec as far as they could, cross the country with their bateaux to Lake Megantic, which is the head-waters of the Chaudiere, and afterwards embark on the latter river and pass down it to the St. Lawrence and the city of Quebec.

The little army knew they had a hard task before them, but it was even much harder than they had thought for. Encumbered with their arms, accoutrements, baggage, and provisions, at the very outskirts of a wild and untravelled forest, two hundred miles of the rockiest and sternest country imaginable stretching between them and the French settlements on the frontier, with fierce river currents and precipitous torrents offering their obstacles to their daily progress, it would not have been very much to be wondered at, if many of them had given out at the first appearance of such astounding difficulties and dangers. If they got on, they knew it must be done only by a resolution and perseverance such as few men and never any ordinary mon, are known to possess. And then the thought that winter was approaching so fast was quite enough to appal almost any, even stouter-hearted than they.

But the journey was at length seriously begun. As before related, Arnold pushed forward a party of half a dozen of men to explore in the region of Lake Megantic, and collect what intelligence they could from the Indians who were known to be out on their annual autumn hunt in that vicinity; and another party of the same number was sent on to explore the courses, currents, and distances of Dead river, which emptied into the Kennebec from the westward. Then the army itself started. It was divided into four sections, each following the other at a distance of a day between, which prevented all confusion and perplexity at the several carrying places along on the river. Morgan led the first division, which was composed of the riflemen, whose weapons would be of most service in the forest they were to penetrate; then came Greene and Bigelow with three companies of musketers; next followed Major Meigs with four companies more; and finally came Major Enos with the three companies remaining. The very last man to leave Fort Western was Arnold himself, who had thus stayed behind until every soldier had been safely embarked.

As soon as they were all off, he got into a light birch canoe and started on after them. He passed the sevral divisions on their way up the river, shooting by in his own lighter craft with all possible celerity; and on the third day after leaving Fort Western, he overtook the party of Morgan's riflemen in the van, which had already reached Norridgewock Falls.

At these Falls, or a little way below them, on a fine open plain stretching out upon the eastern bank of the river, was once an Indian village, peopled by the ancient Norridgewock tribe; and a French Jesuit, named Father Ralle, a learned and zealous missionary, had resided among them for twenty-six years, wielding a great and salutary influence over their untutored minds. The story of this mission is as romantic in some particulars as it was tragical in its termination. The British settlers in Massachusetts considered Father Ralle their enemy, believing that he prejudiced the minds of the savages against them, and they therefore set on foot an expedition to destroy the entire settlement. A party of soldiers came upon them very suddenly, and struck terror into their hearts. Unable from the nature of the attack to rally themselves for a concerted defence, they were put to the sword indiscriminately and not one allowed any quarter. Every one belonging to this devoted little settlement was slaughtered. Old Father Ralle was barbarously scalped, together with many of his Indian disciples. This bloody drama was enacted in the year 1724, just a year over half a century before Arnold came upon the place. He found the remains of the church and altar, however, most melancholy memorials of the wild havoc that had desolated this once happy spot. A dictionary of the language of these Norridgewock Indians, in the handwriting of Father Ralle, is still preserved in the library of Harvard College.

At this place the toils and perils of the little army began in good earnest. None of them had any conceptions of the dangers and suffering that were in store for them, or they would have turned back appalled. Norridgewock Falls were to be gone around first, and that was no slight or easy undertaking. It was a long mile-and-a-quarter around to the upper side, where they were to launch their fleet of boats again; and this distance they had to travel with their bateaux, provisions, ammunition, and stores besides. The river banks, too, on both sides, were extremely rocky and difficult, without the first sign of roads or paths, the scowling wilderness hemming them in on the right and the left, and the roar of the Falls filling their ears with its steady thunder.

The work was slow and toilsome. A good deal of the bread which they brought along with them was spoiled by exposure to the weather, which would now make them come short. Other provisions proved worthless, upon examination. The boats leaked; the men did not know how to manage them, either; and it was seven days before they completed this mile-and-a-quarter journey around the Falls with their remaining provisions and unwieldy burdens. Much of that time was consumed by the carpenters in making repairs and putting the boats in their former condition.

Arnold plunged his canoe into the river again as soon as he reached it, and, taking an Indian with him for a guide, paddled swiftly on past the last division of his little army, until he arrived at the Carratunk Falls; here they all went through the same trials and delays as before, but succeeded in getting around the falls much sooner than they had passed the Norridgewock. The other two divisions of the army were still ahead of him.

Pushing on, however, in a couple of days after leaving the Carratunk Falls he overtook the rest of the men at what is called the Carrying Place. This is at the point twelve miles below where the Dead River joins the Kennebec on the east, the angle of whose junction is almost a right angle. The men were there waiting for him to come up, before they proceeded to take another step forward. On reckoning up the whole force again, Arnold found that they counted only nine hundred and fifty out of the original eleven hundred. This considerable falling off was owing in part to sickness, and partly to desertion. On their way to the Great Carrying Place, they had been in the water much of the time, pushing the bateaux before them as they waded in the shallow places, the current running strongly against them, yet all the while keeping up most cheerful spirits and evincing the stoutest resolution. The enthusiasm which their commander showed, they could not help catching themselves. It was chiefly that which, helped or led them on.

While pausing to look over his muster-roll and reckon up the amount of his stores, he found that he had provisions for twenty-five days, when as he calculated that he could reach the Chaudiere River and the straggling French settlements along its course in ten days, at the farthest. The first stretch from the Great Carrying Place to the Dead River, was a distance across the country of fifteen miles. Three ponds broke the land travel, the first of which was some three miles from the Kennebec. The road was craggy and very difficult. They were obliged to procure oxen to drag the bateauax across the land, which was done by the patient animals only with the greatest labor.

The men strapped their baggage to their own backs, and likewise loaded themselves with the provisions and stores.

This picture of an army tramping through the wilderness, was a wild and most exciting one. It was a passage quite as heroic as the more famed retreat of the Ten Thousand described by the Greek writer, Xenophon. It was in the Fall time, and all the splendors of the season were at their highest. The weather was superb. The leaves in the forest were changing rapidly, furnishing the most gorgeous colorings on which the eye could desire to rest. The waters in the ponds they came to were calm and unruffled, and in the placid bosom of each the spacious dome of the sky was perfectly reflected. And the stained leaves of Autumn scattered themselves over the surface of the ponds as they fell, forming a beautiful mosaic pavement around their borders which heightened indescribably their sequestered beauty.

The boats were launched on the bosom of the first pond, and the men embarked again. They found great abundance of luscious salmon trout within the lake, which they caught in astonishing numbers. Probably these tempting fish, now sought after by the sportsman with so much eagerness, were never before disturbed by the approach of the white man. If the Indians drew them out, as we have good reason to believe they did, they took no more of them than just enough to satisfy their immediate wants. But we venture to say that this superb fish was never hunted by *an army* before. This timely wild game afforded the troops a great deal of comfort, jaded and dispirited as they were getting to be, and in want, too, of some such delicacy as this new food was fitted to furnish them. A couple of oxen were likewise killed, and thus a morsel of fresh beef was divided up among those who most stood in need of it.

Alternately by water and land they passed on, now launching their boats on the ponds, and now dragging all after them from one portage to another. Arnold directed the carpenters to build a block house at the second portage, within which were placed such as were sick and otherwise unable to withstand the hardships of the journey. He likewise ordered a second house of this description to be erected on the banks of the Kennebec river, for the purpose of storing what provisions might be sent up for the army from Norridgewock. In case he should find it necessary to retreat, on account of the enemy's advance or the assailing rigors of approaching Winter, he wished to have something to fall back upon, and to feel that he was at the same time safe.

It was during this slow passage of the little army across from the Great Carrying Place on the Kennebec to the Chaudiere river, that Arnold himself learned how pleasant was that same spirit of treachery which he afterwards practised on a much larger scale. He formed the design of sending forward a couple of Indians, one of whom was named Eneas, to certain gentlemen of his acquaintance in Quebec, and likewise to General Schuyler, with whom it was intended that his command should cooperate. With these Indians also went a white man, Jakins by name, whose orders were to search for the French settlements along on the Chaudiere river, obtain all the information he could, make as friendly an impression upon them as he was able, and then return and report his success. The two Indians carried letters in Arnold's hand-writing to the gentlemen in Quebec, upon the reception of which much depended. But the letters never reached those to whom they were sent. The Indians proved arrant traitors. Instead of obeying the directions given them, they delivered them into the hands of other parties, and thus sowed a crop of mischief for Arnold and his men, the harvest of which they reaped not a great while after. It was always supposed, from the best information that could be obtained about them, that they were carried directly to the Lieut. Governor of Canada, who was thus put on guard against the approach of the bold American party. In fact, Eneas, the treacherous Indian fellow, was some time after seen in Quebec by those who knew him in the army.

With a new feeling of joy, they at last came to the banks of the Dead River. This was certainly one step gained, and a very important one, too. They were conscious of having met and conquered difficulties, before which three short months earlier they would have stopped appalled and disheartened. They had accomplised more than they thought mortal man could accomplish.

Dead River was so named from its slow and almost motionless current. It was devious in places, but, with the exception of a few slight falls, or rapids, was every-where as calm as a summer's morning; never fretting and fuming like many a little inland stream, and nowhere disposed to chafe against its banks because impatient to get on faster. All along its course its path was placid, gentle, and dreamy. It was on such a stream as this that the men launched their boats anew, with hearts refreshed at so much more agreeable prospects. They came in sight of a very high and bold mountain as they sailed onward, whose base came down to the river, and whose distant summit was already covered with snow. It seemed like a great friend to them all, —a huge rock casting down its welcome shadow in the wilderness. Here they encamped for a couple of days. Arnold believed it was a good place to find rest. There was not a single one, either, who was not glad enough to lie down under its broad shelter.

It is said Arnold run up the American flag to the peak of his tent while here encamped; and is solely on account of this slight incident that the little settlement since built up on the spot goes by the name of the "Flag-Staff." There is likewise another story connected with this same mountain, which deserves mention as well. It is a pleasant tradition that has become smoky from being told so many times in all the chimney corners of the neighborhood. Major Bigelow—so says the tradition,—climbed to its top, expecting when there to rest his longing eyes on the far off hills of Canada, and the roofs and spires of ancient Quebec. It was a very courageous undertaking, and the man who carried it through certainly deserves more than a mere mention for his exploit. From this circumstance the mountain received the name Mount Bigelow, which it has faithfully kept to this day. The enterprising Major failed to find the particular objects after which he gazed from its heights into Canada; but his eyes were greeted with another view that must have afforded him quite as agreeable an impression, if he was a lover of nature in her inmost solitude. There were mountain peaks all around and beneath him, and he the king, as it were, of them all. Not an echo broke the solemn stillness of the scene. The wild animals that peopled this awful solitude, were unused to the footfall of man, and had never learned to flee from the intrusion of his presence. Beavers and other wild game frequented the coverts and the glens, sharing the gloom and the silence with none but those who were made after their own kind.

While they rested at the foot of this mountain, Arnold found that their provisions were coming short, and sent back a party of ninety for a new supply. And immediately upon issuing this order, he started forward again. Morgan had already gone ahead with his party of riflemen, and Arnold came close after. Hardly had they begun their march, when a violent rain set in that continued for three days, successively, drenching them all to the skin and damping their ardor excessively. Everything about them was soaked with water, clothes and provisions alike. Late one night they lay down in their hasty encampment on the bank of the stream, when the swollen torrents from the surrounding hills came rushing down upon them, the river rising eight feet at the time; so suddenly were they assailed, that they had just got up and left their camp when the waters poured over the spot in a flood. Many of them must have been drowned, had they remained where they were but a few minutes longer. The men took to the boats with all possible haste, to find the entire plain submerged, a roaring torrent all around them, and the channel completely choked up with the drift wood that had been brought down by the swoollen current. As it was, seven of the bateaux were overturned by the headlong violence of the angry stream, much of the remaining provisions was lost, and the men barely escaped with their lives.

This was a severe blow indeed. Arnold had sent back for a fresh supply of provisons already; and now to lose a part even of what was left, was enough to infuse terror into hearts much stouter than theirs. They were thus more perplexed than ever. It was next to impossible to tell which one of the many streams, now all swollen to the size of the river itself, conducted them in their true course; and hence they paddled far up into many a creek and bay, down which they were obliged to retrace their way.

Plunged into maze of dangers and difficulties like these, Arnold found himself still thirty miles from the Chaudiere River, with provisions enough to last them not more than a fortnight. A little undecided what to do called a council of war. The officers looked the matter straight in the face, bad as it was, and decided that it was best to send back the sick and disabled, and to push on with all rapidity themselves.

Colonels Greene and Enos were with the rear party. Arnold despatched to them a written order, directing them to hasten forward with as many of their able-bodied and healthy men as they could supply with provisions for a fortnight, and to leave the others to make their way back to Norridgewock. Enos behaved either like a coward or a fool; for he instantly led off his whole division, and returned to the American camp at Cambridge again. The army was greatly excited to see them back again, especially as it was known in what a situation they had left their imperilled comrades. Enos was tried by a court martial, but acquitted because it was proved that he was in the heart of the wilderness at the time, and without sufficient provisions to sustain his division. But Washington never looked upon him with favor again, and Enos saw it; he therefore left the army at the earliest opportunity that offered.

As Arnold pressed forward with a small detachment of sixty men under Capt. Hanchet, intending to reach the settlements as soon as he could and send back provisions, the weather suddenly grew colder; and snow began to fall in large quantities, chilling them through. While they were dragging and pushing their boats through the water, ice was forming in the river, and in all the ponds and marshes in which Dead River took its rise. They passed around seventeen different falls in this region; and on one of the bleakest and most blustering of late Autumn days, with the snow lying two inches deep on the ground, they came to the Highlands to which the streams of New England and Canada both trace their origin, and from which they both flow in opposite directions to empty themselves at last into the Atlantic. From the Highlands they had to drag their bateaux four long miles more to a little stream that took them to Lake Megantic, the source of the Chaudiere River.

Lieuts. Steele and Church had previously been sent forward from the Great Carrying Place on the Kennebec, with a small party to explore the way and make paths at the portages as they went along; and here at Lake Megantic they were found, glad enough to see signs of the Army coming up. Jakins was with them—the same who had been sent forward to the French settlements along the Chaudiere; he brought word that the people were quite friendly in their disposition towards them, and would receive the little army with expressions of joy.

There are mountains all around Lake Megantic, which is itself a body of water thirteen miles in length and about three in breadth. On the eastern shore Arnold formed his camp. The very next morning he ordered fifty-five men, under command of Capt. Hanchet, to follow the lake along its shore, while he took thirteen men, together with Lieuts. Church and Steele, with five bateaux and a birch canoe, and hastened on down the Lake and Chaudiere to the French settlements. He was desirous of obtaining provisions and sending them back to the suffering army with all dispatch.

This journey by water was a fearful one for them all. The moment they got out of the outlet of the Lake and struck the river,—which was some three hours after they started from the little camp in the morning,—they found their boats plunged into a seething and boiling current from which it seemed impossible to extricate them. They were forced to lash their baggage and provisions fast to the boats, and trust to the merciless madness of the stream. They had no guide, and knew no more of the course they should pursue than they did of the treacherous whirlpools and angry floods which threatened every moment to overwhelm them. The bed of the river was of rocks, over whose jagged surface the waters foamed like fabled furies. Of a sudden their hearts were filled with a new terror. The roar and thunder as of a waterfall sounded like the ring of fate in their ears. They were plunged among the rapids without the least warning.—Three of the boats were instantly dashed to fragments against the rocks, and the six men in them were thrown into the boiling current. They managed, however, to escape with their lives, but it was only after a long struggle in the water.

This accident proved but a merciful providence, however, for just beyond the rapids was a high fall, over which they must all have been plunged, had they not been thus fortunately warned of their danger. It was one of the six men who were rescued that made the discovery. They were all struck dumb with terror, at the thought of their narrow escape.

For seventy miles they sailed on, now and then carrying their boats, as before, around other falls, until they reached the little French village of Sertigan, four miles beyond where the river Des Loupis joins the Chaudiere. There they were received in the most friendly manner by the simple inhabitants, and Arnold was freely supplied with what provisions he wanted for the detachments he had left behind. He paid them for all he took, and received abundant expressions of their favor and gratitude in return. As lately as the year 1848, one of the old settlers in this charming valley of the Chaudiere, showed to an American traveler an order for cattle and flour signed by Arnold, which had been treasured as a most valuable memento of those days. The old man was ninety-three years of age, and all the old settlers there, as well as himself, were wont to speak of this descent of the "good Bostonians" into their peaceful and happy valley, as one of the most important and memorable events of their lives.

Arnold sent back the flour and cattle by some Indians and Canadians, and the supply arrived just in time to save the remainder of the little army from total annihilation. They were in a truly lamentable condition, suffering for want of needful food. They had already butchered their last ox, and eaten him; all their boats were destroyed, together with the provisions they contained; the men even dug and clawed into the sandy beach, like so many animals, and tore out such roots as they could discover there; they washed their moose skin moccasins in the river, scraping away the sand and dirt with great care, and then threw them into a kettle of hot water and boiled them, hoping to extract some little mucilage from them for nourishment; they even chewed the tasteless leather itself; a dog was killed and they made broth from his flesh; and Gen. Dearborne, who was of the party, gave up his dog, which was a very large one and a general favorite, to one of the companies, and they killed and divided him up, eating every part of him, not even excepting his entrails.

Had not aid reached them as it did, they must all very soon have perished from want. As it was, they had been without food for forty-eight hours already. Now they took fresh courage, and soon emerged from the forest and came forward in separate detachments, uniting again at Sertigan.—From this place, all along the banks of the Chaudiere to the St. Lawrence, was one of the most beautiful valleys known, and those who peopled it were peaceful, happy, and industrious, and surrounded with all the comforts that make life desirable.

Before he left Cambridge, Arnold had been furnished by Washington with copies of a proclamation to the inhabitants of this valley in the French language, which he was directed to scatter among them very freely. This paper only set forth the origin of the present war with England, and expressed the wish that the people addressed would at once join themselves to the cause of America and Freedom. It was written in good taste, and calculated to produce the desired effect. Arnold circulated copies of this paper with great judiciousness, and found that it gained him friends wherever it went. No man ever went away from a place leaving so many and such strong admirers behind him. He paid promptly for all he took, and received the ready and willing co-operation of the population in return.

Taken all together, this is one of the most romantic and remarkable expeditions on record. For thirty-two days the men were in a trackless wilderness, with no guides, and meeting no face of human settlers along the whole of that weary route. Yet there was no murmuring. They pushed on with persistent courage and energy. Troops made of stuff like this it was impossible to vanquish anywhere. There were women, too, following in the train of the army, who bore up as stoutly against disaster as any of the rest. They all alike were obliged to wade through the mud and water, the ice on the surface of the latter being sometimes so thick that the soldiers had to break it with the butts of their guns.

Of those who accompanied Col. Arnold on this desperate expedition, there were not a few who afterwards became celebrated in the history of our revolutionary struggle, and earned the lasting gratitude of their countrymen. Among those may be named Morgan, Dearborne, Greene, Febiger, Meigs, and Burr. Aaron Burr was then an amiable and accomplished young man of but twenty years, and held the rank of a cadet.—This was excellent discipline for them all, and such as they would be likely to carry into the service whenever they were called out into action.

Dutcher's Dead Shot.

HOUSEKEEPERS use it, because they wish their customers to "Sleep in Peace."
Tavern Keepers use it, because they wish their customers to "Sleep in Peace."
Steamboat Captains and Ship Masters use it to enjoy "Balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer."
Base and worthless imitations are in the market. Be sure to purchase and use "Dutchers Dead Shot," and you shall "sleep in peace."
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For Horses and Colts.

AN article that every man who owns or uses a Horse will find it for his advantage to keep constantly on hand.
C. W. ATWELL, General Agent, Portland, Me. 30tf

Assignee's Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Market Square, in Augusta, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title and interest which the undersigned has as Assignee, in and to the several parcels of Real Estate formerly owned by JOHN MEANS and conveyed by him to the subscriber by his assignment and that of J. MEANS & SON. Particulars as to the several parcels of said Real Estate, the incumbrances thereon, and the interest to be sold, will be made known at the time and place of sale, and may be had of J. MEANS & SON before that time.
MARK MEANS, } Assignee of John Means
Hallowell, July 24, 1858. } and John Means & Son. 3w32

Burnett's

COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa Nut Oil, &c., for the Hair. FLORIMEL, a new and delightful Perfume, for the Handkerchief. KALLISTON, a Cosmetic, for removing freckles, tan, sunburn, etc. For sale by F. W. KINSMAN.
July 15, 1858. 3m30

Salt.

200 SACKS Liverpool C. F. SALT, at a bargain.
Also, constantly on hand, new and fresh LIME and CEMENT, and White and Red Ash Anthracite and Blacksmith's COAL.
PARROTT & BRADBURY,
June 7, 1858. 25 (Successors to A. A. Bittues).

Lumber Notice.---Chesterville.

FOR SALE, at PARK'S MILLS, at Chesterville Centre, Pine Boards, Clapboards, Laths, Blind Slats, Pickets, Pine and Cedar Shingles, &c. The subscriber also manufactures and is Dealer in Pails, Sapbuckets, Butter Tubs, Molasses Kegs, &c.
Cheap for Cash. ELISHA PARK.
Feb. 9, 1858. 7tf

Pony for Sale.

A BRIGHT BAY PONY, 9 years old, warranted sound, kind in harness or under the saddle, very fast, and perfectly gentle. He has been ridden and driven by children. Weight 550lb. Sold only for want of use. Will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon. He may be seen at the stable of HIRAM REED, Augusta.
July 24, 1858. 32

To the Hon. H. K. Baker, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, children and heirs at law of LUTHER GORDEN, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, respectfully represent, that LUTHER GORDEN, who was duly appointed administrator on the estate of said deceased, has deceased before completing said administration;—We therefore pray that administration de bonis non, may be granted upon the same;—And that JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Fayette, may be appointed to that trust, if deemed a suitable person therefor.
SARAH GORDEN,
MARY GORDEN,
HORATIO S. RANDALL.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of July, 1858.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.
A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 33

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition of OAKES HOWARD, Administrator on the estate of SHUBAEL WING, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of one hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop and described as follows, viz:—Bounded on the north by land of Braddock Chandler; on the west by land of Benjamin Stockin and T. C. Wood; on the south by land occupied by Ezekiel Holmes; and on the east by land formerly owned by Turner Curtis. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same. OAKES HOWARD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of July, 1858.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Attest—J. BURTON, *Register*.
A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 33

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, A. D. 1858, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of VALENTINE J. MEADER, late of Vassalborough in said County, deceased, having been presented by ISAIAH G. WORTH, the Executor therein named, for Probate:
ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Attest—J. BURTON, *Register*.
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 33

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition of OAKES HOWARD, Administrator on the estate of DIADAMA FOSTER, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of one hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Monmouth and described as follows, viz:—One undivided forty-second part of about thirty-five acres of land, being the same that was formerly set off to Diadama Johnson as her dower in the estate of William Johnson, late of said Monmouth, deceased. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same. OAKES HOWARD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of July, 1858.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.
A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 33

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of GEORGE L. SMITH, DARIUS B. SMITH, and HARRISON N. SMITH, minor heirs of Sophia Smith, late of Winthrop in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in about thirty-five acres of land, situate in Monmouth, in said County, being the same land formerly set off to Diadama Johnson as her dower in the estate of William Johnson, late of said Monmouth, deceased. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.
FRANCIS E. WEBB.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of July, 1858.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.
A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 33

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix, on the Estate of
ELI HAWES, late of Vassalborough,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
July 26, 1858. 33 MARTHA S. HAWES.

Organ for Sale.

A CHURCH or HEAVY PARLOR ORGAN, containing some over 200 pipes, with Sub Bass down to E E E. The case is of solid Oak. The pipes are principally metallic, made by Mr. Joseph Alley, of Newburyport, Mass., one of the best pipe manufacturers in New England. The whole Instrument is of superior workmanship, and the power is sufficient for a Church that will seat from 400 to 500 persons. To any individual or Society wishing to purchase such an instrument, a very favorable opportunity is now offered to obtain as good an Organ as can be made in Boston, one of the best Boston manufacturers, who has examined it, being judge. This Organ will be sold at a reduced price, and on terms of payment the most liberal—say 5 to 6 yrs., with interest, if desired. Apply to STEPHEN SEWALL.
Winthrop, July, 15, 1858. 6w31

A SECOND-HAND CONCORD WAGON, for sale by
Augusta, June 21, '58. 27tf S. M. CATE.

Freedom Notice.

THIS may certify, that I have given my son HORACE P. LEIGHTON, the rest of his minority; and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. DAVID LEIGHTON.
Witness: J. WHEELER.
Augusta, July 23, 1858. 3w32

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Vienna, two miles from Vienna Village. Said Farm contains one hundred acres of excellent Land, well wooded and watered, and cuts from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is also a large Orchard on the premises, a part of which is engrafted. The Buildings on the premises are convenient and commodious. Said Farm will be sold at a great bargain with or without the crops, if applied for soon. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. H. S. ABBOTT.
Vienna, July 20, 1858. 32

Linseed Oil.

6000 GALLONS Linseed Oil, at store West end Kennebec Bridge, at wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 8, 1858. 12 J. S. MANLEY.

Farmers! Ought you not to be insured? So that the Labor of years may not be lost in a single hour?

INSURANCE.
Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

WATERV